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No. 51,520—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21. 1899.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Departures for Europe

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st Jan.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	3126	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	29th "
CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	1st April "
M.L. CARTHAGE	3126	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3287	W. Wheler	6th May, "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,209	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4371	18th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4273	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	1095	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,063	" 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

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Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Milis	1,095	22nd Jan., 1899.

For farther particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 20, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Dorrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,256	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Plandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 26th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th January, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 27th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 29th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22rd January.

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Bombay, 20th January, 1899.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation as a Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary affection.—Yours truly,

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A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT
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TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.
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In aid of the Funds of
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EVENING CONCERT
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120 PERFORMERS.
Orchestra of 48 Performers.
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE,
and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

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1 .....Abendstille Angelus.....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.
2 Solo .....Jerusalem ! thou that killest the Prophets
St. Paul.....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.
3 Violin Solo.....9th Concerto.....Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.
4 Cantata.....Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam.....Mrs. TINLEY.
INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

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The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnationde Faust
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For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.
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Herr Olaf's Mother.....Madame ILLY HOWARD.
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SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1899.

1st	RACE	Hurdle Race	3-10 P. M.
2nd	"	New Comer's Plate	3-35 "
3 4	"	The Dwarf Plate	4- 0 "
4th	"	The Desert Stakes	4-30 "
5th	"	The Omnium	4-55 "
6th	"	The Lawn Stakes	5-20 "
7th	"	Welter Plate	5-40 "

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1ST ENCLOSURE.
Grand Stand and Enclosure.....Rs. 5
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N. B.—Ladies and Members W. I. T. C. are admitted to Private Paddock without extra charge).

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SINGLE TICKETS	1 8
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By kind permission of Colonel Collette and Officers the Band of the Shropshire Light Infantry will play during the afternoon.

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	Local Time.
Colaba	2 35 P. M.
Churchgate	2 40 "
Grant Road	2 51 "
Arrives Mahalaxmi	3 "

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
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POSITIVELY
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
THIS EVENING, JANUARY 21ST.
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MR. FRANK LINCOLN,
THE WORLD-FAMED
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WILL GIVE AN ORIGINAL
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Tickets at the Tent from 2 P. M.
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RESERVE FUND.....	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

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H. CHALMERS,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
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With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
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TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 60 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER
FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the "LOOL from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blotches and or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plait yaura. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu."
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no other medicine than Clarke's Blood Mixture which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours." The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
(45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, for 11s. each CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Sole Consignees for the Continent, India, and the Colonies, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England, to whom all communications should be addressed. Sold in Bombay by all Chemists and Druggists. Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., Ld. Beware of Imitations. Observe the Registered Trade Mark, "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle with, but NOT PRICE NONE ARE GENUINE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that the wrapper bears the name of "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," and that the British Government Stamp is affixed to each bottle. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors, who evade the law by omitting the word "Clarke's" from the wrapper. Sold by Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Limited, England, to whom all communications should be addressed. Sole Consignees for the Continent, India, and the Colonies, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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OF INDIAN CIGARS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.
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McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE.....per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or defic

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the same negotiated Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—Site Nos. 58,94 and 126 on the PLAN of MATHERAN will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Superintendent's Office on the 23th January, 1899, at 9 A.M.

The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Colaba.

W. COLLIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, 12th January, 1899.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR COAL.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY at the beginning of February of 2,000 Tons of DAVISONS WEST HARTLEPOOL STEAM HOUSE COAL will be received by the Undersigned, at his office, Ballard Road, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

P. G. MESSENT, Engineer,
Bombay, Port Trust.
Bombay, 19th January, 1899.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road Bridge, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pinool, Barlie, Jinjwa, Mooras and other Grasses. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.
Hammam Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that there will be put up for AUCTION on the 31st January 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Revenue Board Office at Ratnagiri, the farming of the monopoly of distillation and sale of COUNTRY LIQUORS and the sale of INTOXICATING DRUGS in the aforesaid District for a period of one or three years, commencing from 1st July next.

The conditions have been published in the Official "Government Gazette" of Goa No. 101 of 30th December, 1898, and can be heard at the aforementioned Revenue Board Office, the office of the Commandant of the 6th Company of the local guards stationed in the same District and the Portuguese Consul Genl's Office at Bombay where also may be shown the tabular statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said revenue for the years 1895-97 and 1897-98.

Provincial Revenue Board Office,
JOSE NAVARRO D'ANDRADE,
Secretary, Revenue Board.
7th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons having creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HUBERT FREDERICK BARNETT, late of Bucklersbury, Buckinghamshire, in the County of Buckingham, and of the United Service Club No. 9, St. James's Square, in the County of Middlesex European Invalid Pensioner of the India Civil Service (who died at Rome in Italy on or about the 25th day of February, 1898) and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed and credits were on the 22nd day of December, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CHARLES PHILLIP RADFORD YOUNG the Creditor, and CHARLES PHILLIP BARTLETT and MARGARETT BARTLETT, the Executor and Executrix named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate to be granted, there or elsewhere, to have effect over all Assets in the whole of British India) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors, for such Administrators on his behalf at their office, No. 38, Marine Lines, Bombay, or to the Agents thereof at the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to come to the office on or before the 20th day of February, 1899, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased to them in his hands to the said Charles Phillip Bartlett and Margarett Bartlett as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 6th day of January, 1899.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current, Deposit and Loan Accounts opened and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements can be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Head Office, 14, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, cashing Circular Notes or Letters of Credit, travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Money brought to the Credit.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITA	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,000
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	13,83,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances received at 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 5 received, carrying 5 per cent. Interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rates and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding 1st, 4,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 6-3m., 8-53a. Low water, 1-3m., 1 22a.

P. and O. s.s. Clyde, with English mails of 6th inst. due to arrive at daylight.

Bombay Extra Race meeting.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 30 p.m.

B. V. R. Battalion parade, 4-45 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

B. V. A. Company Exercise, Mahaluxmee Fort, commences.

Dinner to Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, Town Hall, 8 p.m.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Lincoln's performance, 9 p.m.

Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade., 9 p. m.

Arjuman-e-Ejmi-e-Fazl conversational, New High School, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 7-48m., 9-45a. Low water, 2-41m., 2-23a.

B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmee Fort.

BOMBAY HUNT.—Hounds will meet at Shahar, to-morrow.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-45 a.m. on Sunday for a run to Coorla via Worlee and Dadar and back.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits China and Japan, per exira s. s. Trieste, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.—Booking for this popular entertainment is all that can be desired by the management, and tonight's opening will no doubt be productive of much money and good fun.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two lemurs (Lemur Macaco—the black lemur; and Lemur Cinereiceps—the grey headed lemur) have been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by the Bombay Natural History Society.

A SERIOUS CYCLE ACCIDENT.—A young Parsee was run over yesterday evening near Hornby Road, and being very seriously injured, was taken over to the Bombay Type-Writing Co. Mr. P. J. Braize, the managing proprietor, sent for Dr. D. Fernandes, and afterwards conveyed the Parsee to the G. T. Hospital.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Thursday evening a carriage belonging to Mr. Porrot, residing at Walkeshwar Road, was standing on Kala Chowki Road, when the horse suddenly shied, and bolted along the road, the carriage colliding with a Municipal lamp post. The carriage was smashed and the lamp post broken. The animal was secured at the Chinchpoogly Station.

THE AMERICAN CRUISER RALEIGH.—Yesterday shortly after 12 noon the Brazilian Vice Consul Cherry and Resends paid an official visit to the U. S. man of war now lying in this port. He was accompanied on this occasion by Mr. Hummel (Liberian Consul), the local Consular Agents for the United States of Brazil. The consular officers were received on board by the commander, Captain Dogblan with the usual courtesy, and left the ship after a short stay under the usual salutes of five and seven guns being fired by the cruiser.

JUMPING INTO A RAILWAY TRAIN.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Mr. Moonshee Hoosein Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, prosecuted Martand Chandra, a coppersmith of Mahim, on a charge of jumping into a local train, while it was in motion. About noon on the 11th instant, a Bandora local train started from the Mahim Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway for Colaba, when accused ran up and attempted to get into a third class compartment of the train. He jumped on to the footboard of the carriage, and when the Parsee guard in charge of the train endeavoured to stop him, accused gave him a violent push and threw him down on the platform. The train had to be stopped and the accused was rescued and made over to the railway police. The accused in his defence said that he was not going to enter the compartment, but was on the footboard to ask for his ticket, which he had given to a friend of his who had already got into the train. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 10.

THE UMARKHADY MURDER CASE.—At the Dongaon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Stanford brought up on remand and again charged Toolsee, a Hindu married woman, aged twenty-five years, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with having on the 20th November last committed the murder of her friend named Jotee Hurree, a cultivator. The deed was alleged to have been committed by the woman by means of a pen-knife in a room of a chawl at Umarkhady. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the police, and the accused was defended by Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at Law. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the City coroner, and his interpreter Mr. Jeddo, were examined with reference to the confession made by the accused at the Coroner's Inquiry. The Magistrate committed the accused to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

GAMBLING IN A SEGREGATION CAMP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Hayter of the Cammatipoora Section, charged Hoosein Bundoo, a policeman attached to B. Division of the Bombay Police Force, and four other Mahomedans, before Mr. W. Webb, with gambling with cards and money at the Morland Segregation Camp, near the Byculla Club. A few days ago the first accused was removed by order of the plague authority, as a contact to the above Segregation camp. Constable Hayter, in consequence of information previously received, proceeded to the camp on Wednesday afternoon and found the policeman and the four Mahomedans gambling with cards and money within the camp. They were all taken in custody. The first accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, while the others admitted the offence. The Magistrate sentenced the sepoy to pay a fine Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 1 each. After the disposal of the case the sepoy was placed by Superintendent Nolan before Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, at the Central Police Office, for departmental inquiry.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—About 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Rama Soorgaji, aged thirty-five years, a Hindu labourer, left his room, while under dilirium of fever, and after wandering about for some time at Chakdarah, Bholwada, he entered the verandah of a house, occupied by a railway porter named Mahadeo Baji. The latter took the intruder for a thief and catching hold of him, was going to make him over to the Police, when a struggle ensued between them. Mahadeo delivered a blow to Rama across the chest, with a stick, knocking him down on the ground. Mahadeo then with the help of some of his neighbours managed to convey Rama to the De Lisle Road, Police Station. Here Inspector Meyers inquired into the case, and finding Rama to be suffering from fever, allowed him to be taken charge of by his friends. Rama died at his friend's house on the following day. The Coroner was informed of the occurrence and he ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue in order to enable Dr. Sidney Smith to hold an autopsey on the body. At the Coroner's inquiry, Dr. Smith deposed that from the "post mortem" examination, and the evidence he had heard, he was of opinion that death was due to failure of the heart's action consequents on fever. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—Mr D I D'Monte, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of this institution, begs to acknowledge, with thinks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st July to 31st December 1898 (General Fund):—H H the late Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Lucheemasser Singh Bahadur, G C I E as a Birthday Gift and H H Maharaja Sir Bala Rama Varma G C S I, each Rs 100; H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E (Governor of Bombay), Rs 5C; Khan Bahadur Dhanjeebhoy P Camadore, C I E, Sir Burjorji Maneckji Patel and a friend, each Rs 25; Mr Buttonsey Currumsey (in Blankets and Dhoties) add P J (monthly subscriber) each Rs 22; Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, Rs 20; Khan Bahadur Mulljee Sorabjee Chinoy and Messrs Sheriarjee Nusserwanjee and Co, in memory of their brother the late Mr Dhunjeebhaw Pestonji Doongaji, each Rs 15; J G (monthly Subscriber) Rs 12; Mr E C B Acworth, Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, E F N, Mr Damoderdas Tapidas, Sons of the late Mr Corsajee Jamsetjee, Mr Jamsetjee H J E, Mr Janardhan Roogoo Sahani, Mr W T Morrison, I C S, Khan Bahadur Mahomed bhoy Ebrahim Hassum Bhalloo, Khan Bahadur Kersasp Rustomjee Dadachanjee M A, LL B, Mr C J Anderson, Bar-at Law; Khan Bahadur Hafiz Abdul Karim, C I E, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshah, C A C and Mr Barzore J Daial I C S, B A, each Rs. 10 Mr Nanu N Kothare (month by Subscriber) Rs 6 the Hon'ble Mr C T Burke, M I C E, J M R Mr Framji Bomanji Jeejibhoy, Khan Bahadur P H Dastoor, M A, Dr A P Dama, L M & S Mr Maneckshaw J Taleyarkhan, B A, LL B, J A S, Mr Cawsajee, Jamsetjee Ghandy, Mr Ardeshir Shapurji Narielwala Mr Pestonjee Framjee Talati, Mr Kalidas Jootha, Mr Damji Lackmichand, F J P, Messrs Visram Bomanji and Co, Mr Geo E Pilcher, Mr Shaikaam Ebsoofbhoy, Mr Maneckji P Talati, Mr M H Sanjana, Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Framjee, R D M, Mr Khurshedji Dorabji Ghandy, Mr J C E Branson, I C S, W L H, Khan Bahadur Byramji Jehangir Rajkotwala, Khan Bahadur M N Nanavati, B A, LL B, A Zorostrian, Mrs Soonabai Sorabji Powvala, X Y Z and Surg-Lieut-Col A S G Jayakar, I M S, each Rs 5; Khan Bahadur Dhunjishah K Karaka, Rs. 4; Mr H B Pudumjee, J D K, Mr N Byramjee Forbes, I N B, Surg-Lieut-Col A Dent, I C E, Messrs D M Mistry and Co, J H, D P M, Mr Palonji D Chowna, Mr Merwanjee Sheriarji Kheshvala, Mr Jamsetjee Edulje Boyce and J S each Rs 3; Mr H K Bode, Mr Kaikhusroo Dosabhoy Framji, Mr K F Markar, C D E, Mr G Powvala, I D S, D M C, and D E Wacha. Mr Furdoonji Nusserwanji Postowalla, Mr Pheroozshah Dhanjibhoy Bharucha, Mr S B Spencer in memory of Mr J V Veniay C S Wadia, Mr Khurshedji B Punthaky, J B C, Mr N R Narielwala, Mr Dorabji Rustomjee Mody, Mr Jamsetjee B Jeejeebhoy Tarachund, Mr Shapoorji Dorabji Rabadi, Mr Shapoorjee Sorabji Kavarana, M C B, Mr S G Bountiff, C K T, Mr J M Chichgur, S M N, Mr Dadabhai Pestonji Karanjia, Mr N R Jussawalla, Mr S S Newton, Mr Moreshwardas Ramji, Mr N J Ruttonsey, the late Mr Damodar Khetsey, Mr Jeejeebhoy Limjeebhoy and Mr Byramjee Setna, each Rs 2; Mr D D Chotia, C E P, I D C, A, F R V, F R I, Mr Muncherjie Pallonjee Contractor, Mr Kharsedjee Framjee Bhathena, B A, L C E, Mr Jehangir Nowrojee, Mr Ishwardas Pestonji Sorabji Mistry, J S D, Mr Valleemahomed Peermahomed, E J W, Mr Balkrishna Bhavanishanker, Mr Gowasji Manekji Daruwala, Jamsetjee, G C B, H J M, S J S, B, S H B, D B I, J F B, a friend, Old Home at Umarkhadi, Mr Sorabjee Byramjee, By a Parsee and R H C, each Rs 1 (Christmas List) H E, the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E, (Governor of Bombay) Sir George Cotton, Ke, Mr Nowrojee N Wadia, C I E, and Credit Lyonnais, each Rs 10; Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, Bai Perozbai Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, F Y S, R W H, Mr T W Cuffe, the Hon'ble Mr C T Burke, M I C E, Comptoir National D Escompte de Paris, Mr P F Fischer, Mr E C B Acworth, E F N, Messrs Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co, Mr R H Gilbert, Mr R G Currie, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Strachey, Mr Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr Jamsetjee N Tata, H A A, Framjee Muncherji Cama Charity, Mr G A Pitta, P M T, Mr Alex J Agabeg, Mr W H Ogston, Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji, Mrs A Bapty, Mr H R Dunk, Mr Lewis C, Mr Hormusjee Edalji Cama Charity Fund, Mr Ardesher Sorabjee Framjee, Mr Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, F A A, Standard Oil Co, of New York, Mr L N Banaji, Bar-at-Law, F S F, Mr Ardeshir P Setna, M C B, Mr Nesserbhai Deepchund, C E, and Setna, M C B, Mr Hormusjee Dinshaw Petit, F J E, Mr. A S Narielwala, G E H, D D C, and Mr D Gostling, each Rs 3; Tooloidas, A J, W M B, Mrs S D Sassoon, S P W, G B & B and Mr Nanu N Kothare, each Rs 2 and T Re 1. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A PLEADER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. E. J. Crage, pleader, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, in answer to a notice issued against him, at the instance of Mr. E. J. Knott, a foreman painter, residing at Mahaluxmi, Mr. G. W. Roughton, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Knott, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, for Mr. Crage.

The applicant stated in his information that he engaged Mr. Crage to file and conduct a suit in the Court of Small Causes at Bombay for the recovery of Rs. 399 due to him by Messrs. John Carr and Company, Limited, and paid him Rs. 40 for Court fees. On the following day he came to know from Mr. Crage that his suit had been struck off the file, as Mr. Crage undertook to conduct the whole case. He also signed a power of attorney and sent him written instructions for an attachment before judgment. On the 9th Mr. Crage informed him that he had filed the suit before the Fifth Judge, and had obtained a short date summons returnable on the 13th. On the 11th he paid a further sum of Rs. 20 to Mr. Crage on account of the fees. He was also informed that there were four postponements in the case, and that a summons had been taken and served on the managing director of the company and on a witness. Subsequently, he wanted to withdraw the case from Mr. Crage's hands, and asked him for the return of the money he had paid to him. The papers were returned to him, but the money was not. The applicant had also ascertained since from the registrar of the Small Causes Court that Mr. Crage had not filed any suit on his behalf. Before paying Mr. Crage the first sum of Rs. 40, the applicant informed him that he had obtained one month's leave of absence from the magistrate to proceed to Bangalore, and that, therefore Mr. Crage should proceed with the case with all possible despatch.

Mr. D'Souza, who appeared as *amicus curiæ* said that the interested as one who also had his honour at stake, he hoped the Bench would show more desirous of upholding its honor than Mr. Crage. He proceeded to comment upon the case and made a humorous allusion to solicitors' bills. In the case of pleaders he remarked it was customary to take a fee in advance. Mr. Crage was only following the ordinary custom in taking his fees in advance. He submitted that there was absolutely no dishonest intention; therefore the notice must be discharged.

After hearing the arguments for and against the application, and reading the documents produced, the Magistrate, in disposing of the notice, observed that it was very good of Mr. Crage to return the Rs. 40, which he was entitled to retain, but, as he had done so, he could not order its return. He further remarked that from the evidence he was of opinion there was any dishonest intention on the part of Mr. Crage and he considered that there was no dishonest intention. Mr. Knott removed the paper before Mr. Crage had time to file the suit. Mr. Crage's action was perfectly bona fide and he (the magistrate) was therefore discharged the notice.

THE CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders Slater resumed the hearing of the charges against Police Jemadar Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdool Barri and Police Inspector William Charles Jolliffe, relating to causing the death of a Ghazi named Pandoo Ittoo, and of suppressing evidence. Mr. Nicholson, with Superintendent Owen Holdway, conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Sealy, Mr. Kapadia, and Mr. Velinker defended the accused.

Mr. Superintendent Holdway, further cross examined by Mr. Kapadia said that the information regarding the disappearance of Pandoo Ittoo was circulated in the usual manner to all the Superintendents of Police. The witness arrested the second accused and handed him over to Superintendent Hack.

At this stage Mr. Kapadia asked that Mr. Holdway should be allowed to refresh his memory by referring to the statements made by certain witnesses and taken down by constables Arana Mahomed and Ismail Mahomed. Mr. Nicholson said he had no objection to the witness being allowed to refresh his memory, as it was optional for the witness to do so and not obligatory.

The witness in continuation of his cross-examination said that the statements were read out in his presence to Sawalla Rama, Appaji Vitoo and Bhicoo Babaji and they admitted that they were correct. During the absence of the witness for about half an hour, Constable Mirza Mahomed took down the statements, On his return, the statements were read out to the witnesses and were admitted by them to be correct. Sawalla stated that the witness Babaji policeman had tutored him. His statement was to the effect that Jolliffe wanted him to say that he had seen Pandoo lying on the road for some days. Sawalla at first stated that he declined to do so, but on the entreaties of Babaji policeman, he consented. Jolliffe said "Very well, give evidence to that effect." Appaji made a similar statement. He said that the policeman Babaji instructed him to make a statement about the sick man, but did not say that he declined to do so. Jolliffe came to the section only three months prior to this incident.

The prosecution having declared their case closed, the accused in answer to the Court, stated that they would reserve their statements for the High Court.

The Magistrate said that he intended to frame the charges against the first accused, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and of causing grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting confession under sections 304 and 331 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Sealy asked that the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, should not be framed against his client, but accused, the constable, that he had not been proved that he caused the kick so recklessly, or with the guilty knowledge of the probable fatal consequence of such a kick. Mr. Sealy cited authorities in support of his contention.

With regard to the second accused the Court intended to frame charges of causing disappearance of evidence and of omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound to apprehend, under sections 201 and 221, of the Penal Code.

Mr. Kapadia said as to both the offences, framed by his worship against No 2, were bailable, the Court might renew the bail bond for the appearance of the accused in the High Court.

The Majistrate asked Mr. Kapadia to renew his application to Tuesday, to which day the case was adjourned.

TRANSFRONTIER AFFAIRS.

THE HADDA MULLAH.

WE mentioned a few days ago that the Hadda Mullah, one of the three fanatical leaders of the outbreak of 1897, had once more begun to intrigue among the border tribesmen. From such information as we can glean it would appear that this man, disheartened by the success of the British troops in the Mohmand country, which involved a visit to his own home in the Jarobi Glen, lay quiet for a while brooding over affairs and taking but little interest in mundane matters. The death of his firm friend, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, Gholam Hyder, was a heavy blow to him as he could no longer look for secret support from Jellalabad. When, however, the Mad Fakir began preaching a new jihad last November the Hadda Mullah bestirred himself again, though he did not feel the time had quite come for active operations. His plan was to intimidate or cajole the Nawab of Dir, to whom he sent letters pointing out the error of his ways in being a friend and ally of the British Government. He appealed to him as a true Believer to sever the connection forth with; and no doubt some threats were held out as to the danger which would encompass the Nawab if he presisted in ignoring the invitation to act as a faithful Mahomedan. The Mad Fakir, it may be remembered, brought similar pressure to bear upon the Nawab, and besieged him in Chakdarrah by a display of force. The Dir Chief was seriously perplexed when thus assailed from two sides; and if there had been any hesitation on the part of the Government in ordering the Swat Movable Column to advance on Chakdarrah, there is some reason to believe that Dir would have been swamped by the wave of fanaticism which gathered head in Upper Swat. Indeed it rolled to the watershed between the Swat and Panjkora Rivers, and the Fakir watched from the appointed spot in a similar wave from the Bajour direction. He was disappointed in his expectations that the Hadda Mullah would give the signal for a living stream to pour into the Panjkora Valley, and there was nothing left for him but to retire once more to the uplands of the Indus Kohistan.

Those who were on the spot at Chakdarrah

KNEW HOW GREAT THE DANGER WAS,

for a time at least, and how slow the Nawab of Dir was to move. Unquestionably he dreaded a sudden inroad from Bajour, and it was only when mat ters remained quiet in that quarter that he sent his forces against the Fakir. One can never fathom the minds of Pathan fanatics and it will probably remain a mystery why the Hadda Mullah did not preach a "jihad" last November. Can it be that as in 1897 the Fakir was too precipitate? In that year he spoiled all the carefully laid plans for a simultaneous outbreak from Upper Swat to the Kurram, if not to the Tochi and the Gomal, and the result was that the British Government had to deal with the clans in rotation instead of having to face them "en masse." We do not believe that there was any similar design last autumn, for the Afridis were and are content to let things rest; but it seems quite possible that there was an intention to excite, once more, the fanaticism of the congeries of tribes which are on either flank of the Chitral Road, to win over the Nawab of Dir to the side of the Mullahs, and to effectually break the line of communication between the Malakand and Drosh. Fortunately the Fakir got no support in Lower Swat or Dir, and the Bajouris remained quiet, so for the time rising came to nothing. None the less the position of the Nawab of Dir must be an uncomfortable one, and it is impossible to prevent the Haddah Mullah from worrying him with threatening letters or with

APPEALS TO HIS RELIGIOUS FEELINGS.

It may be true that the Fakir is discredited, but at the same there is need for the greatest watchfulness at and beyond the Malakand. Already we hear that comes for the annual movements in relief to and from Chitral the strictest precaution should be taken to prevent and sudden surprise being sprung upon the troops. Our opinion regarding the occupation of Chitral remains unchanged, and we hold that when opportunity serves the Government should withdraw the garrison there, but meanwhile, accepting the position as it stands, and as one that cannot be immediately altered, we can only urge that no reduction in the strength of the force in Lower Swat should be contemplated for a moment. The ideal garrison of a mountain battery, two battalions Native infantry and a handful of cavalry, is an impossibility at present. Its weakness would invite attack and there might be a repetition of the events of July 1897, when reinforcements had to be hurried up to save the Malakand and rescue the staunch little garrison in Chakdarrah Fort. There is not, we believe, any present intention of dispensing with the services of the moveable column, and it will be a serious disability to the reliefs through; but if all goes peacefully the old idea may be revived of finally breaking up the column. It is more likely that it will have to stand fast until by the building of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway the Malakand garrison with its outposts at Chakdarrah, its place within a few hours of its first supports in India. The delay in coming to a decision as to the gauge of that railway cannot, it is to be hoped, continue much longer for now that the new Viceroy has assumed office this and collateral questions must come up for early disposal.—*Pioneer.*

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, resumed his inquiry into the matter in which Messrs. C. Hewett and Phillip Godinho prayed for the setting aside of the Municipal bye-election, which took place on the 28th November last at Byculla and which resulted in the election of Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, one of the candidates. Mr. Macleod, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Suntooke, pleader, appeared for Mr. Hewett; Mr. Godinho conducted his own case; Mr. Crawford, Municipal solicitor, appeared on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Raikes and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barristers-at-law, for Mr. Sarafali.

Mr. Brunton, cross-examined by Mr. Macleod, said he himself attended to the identification of the purdah-ladies, who came to vote. No vote was made on the voting paper as to who identified a purdah woman. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin as well as witness saw the faces of the purdah-women, before their votes were recorded. Witness did not notice any rough behaviour, except that there was a crowd and loud talking. On Mr. Sarafali's complaint, a Parsee bailiff who was assisting Mr Godinho, was turned out of the polling-station. He did not record Mr. Gahagan's vote on behalf of Gahagan and Co., because he had not with him a power of attorney. His contention was that a partner in a firm could not vote without a power of attorney.

Mr. Raikes then called evidence on behalf of Mr. Sarafali Mamooji.

Mr. Stanley Okeofe, Inspector of Police, E Division, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was placed on duty near the polling-station on the 28th of November last. He did not notice any breach of the peace or disorderly behaviour during the day. He did not see any canvassing for voting papers or any intimidation. Mr. Brunton complained to him of noise in the booth and asked him to turn out some persons. He had to take out persons, but he could not say to what candidate they belonged. In his opinion there was no such crowd or rush of people which would prevent a person from having his vote recorded. He had received information from both sides as to personation. After, Mr. Godinho made a complaint, Mr. Sarafali pointed out a lad to him, who, he said, had personated. Witness told Mr. Sarafali to give him a written complaint against the lad, and he would then take him to Superintendent Nolan, but Mr. Sarafali declined to do so saying that he had to attend to his sepoys.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macleod, witness said Mr. Godinho told him that he wanted a person to be arrested. He could not swear if Mr. Godinho mentioned the name of that person. Superintendent Nolan had given him instructions to acquaint him with any complaint of personation before taking steps in the matter.

Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was a merchant and commission agent. It was entirely false that he had brought a large number of Borahs at the polling-station to personate voters. There were there about twenty or twenty-five Borahs besides the electors. They were looking after the conduct of election on his behalf. They had not created any disturbance, nor did they intimidate any voter. Some persons were assisting Mr. Godinho at the polling-station, and on his (witness') complaint some of them were removed. They were frightening witnesses away. It was not true that he had procured any persons to induce people to come and personate voters, nor did his agent do such a thing. It was false that his clerk Balkrishna Vasudev assisted in such practices. It was not true that he (witness) was aware of the personation of Mr. Abdo Ali Kajiji, barrister-at-law. Witness did not know Mr. Godinho making a complaint of it. He had to complain of personation from Mr. Godinho's, side in one instance. There was a Mahomedan boy, 17 or 18 years old. He came from Mr. Godinho's tent. He came to sign a vote in witness' favour. The boy was assisting Mr. Godinho and securing votes for him. He was seized by witness' supporter's and witness made a complaint to Mr. Brunton and Mr. Okeofe. In the struggle the boy managed to escape, and witness did not take further notice of him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macleod, witness said he was not very ambitious to get into the Corporation. Had he been very ambitious about it he would have tried to get in long ago. His allegation against Mr. Godinho was that he had sent the boy, who was his supporter, to sign a vote for him (witness). Mr. Haji Ali Sattar Haji Oomer caught him and brought him before the witness. Witness did not recollect the name of the person whom the boy was going to personate. The boy's name was Abdool Latif. Witness did not think he was a voter. Mr. Godinho did not complain to him that people were personating votes on his (witness') behalf.

Continuing, witness said he complained to Mr. Brunton and to the police of the conduct of Mr. Godinho's supporters. Witness took Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin there as his legal adviser, and he assisted witness in other ways too. As far as witness knew, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin identify any purdah-woman, nor did witness identify any such.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
IMPORTS entrusted with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
AN AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
Two representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers on the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Queenstown, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Consulting and Forwarding Business, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 20.

DURING the past week the enquiry from exporters has been small, and the business done in Cotton has been a limited one; while forward prices for this staple have fallen off to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 1 per candy. Wheat has been a steady market, with a little demand; and seeds have been rather dull. In Exchange there has been no change in the quotation for Bank Paper, as compared with last Friday's; while for Private there has been a decline of 11-32d. Money is in fair demand; there has not been any further change this week in the Bank of Bombay rate, Government Paper has advanced 1-9-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 4 1-4 per cent. for 3 per cent. In Freights there has been an upward tendency in rates, which are quoted this evening some 6d per ton higher generally. Imports are a firm market.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec. Rs.	23,38,434
" " " Branches	Dec. "	32,004
Other " "	Inc. "	3,03,390
Government Securities	Inc. "	3,32,338
Other authorised "	Inc. "	14,950
Loans	Dec. "	19,56,475
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	9,80,101
Balances with other Banks	Inc. "	39,983
Cash	Dec. "	11,71,014

The continuance of the active demand for accommodation further diminished the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to the extent of some 11 3-4 lakhs, making it stand at 117 lakhs, as against 128 3-4 lakhs, with a decrease of 4 1-4 lakhs in the week preceding. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to over 26 1-4 lakhs; and at the Branches a falling off took place of 1-4 lakh. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 9 1-2 lakhs; and in Government Securities an increase of 3 1-4 lakhs, Loans were 19 1-2 lakhs less and Bills Discounted and Purchased 9 3-4 lakhs more. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh higher.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 14th January 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	24,24,062
Do. do. at Branches	20,19,236
Other Deposits	2,91,37,272
Post Bills	9,013
Credits undrawn	17,20,533
	Rs... 5,33,10,056
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,04,70,751
Other authorised Securities	34,85,104
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	53,82,199
Loans on do. do.	1,08,59,520
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,14,55,614
ead Stock	4,15,716
Stamps and Stationery	28,572
Balances with other Banks	1,11,642
Cash	1,17,01,538
	Rs..... 5,33,10,056

Meanwhile, there is a very fair demand in the market. The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.; and that in the open market is 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was steady in tone at Is. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and Is. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with very little business passing either way. On Monday quotations were steady at Is. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and Is. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and remained thereat throughout the day with but little business reported either way. Bank Telegraphic was done to a moderate extent at Is. 4 3-32d. for forward delivery to the middle of February. The market was quiet in tone on Tuesday at Is. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported, and afterwards Is. 4 1-4d. became the rate. Bank Wire was in moderate request for both ready and forward delivery. On Wednesday rates were steady at Is. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, remaining thereat throughout the day, with but little business reported. Yesterday quotations were again given at Is. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and Is. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and but little was done therein; for Bank Paper there was a small enquiry, and a moderate amount of Demand was reported at Is. 4 1-8d. The market was steady in tone to-day at Is. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and Is. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate business doing in Bank Wire, and the market at closing was steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 4 1-8d.	Per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	Is. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs	171 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady and active in tone last Saturday with quotations given at 96 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 5-8 for the Settlement. Rates were steady on Monday at 96 13-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents and 96 7-8 for Account, with 88, nominal, for 3 per Cents. There was a firm feeling in the market on Tuesday with 97 quoted for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-16 for the Settlement; Threes were unchanged at 88. Rates were steady on Wednesday at 98 1-2 for both Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents. There was an inactive feeling in the market yester day with 97 13-16 quoted for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Money and 97 7-8 for Account. To-day rates have been steady at 97 9-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 5-8 for account, at which level they close, with 88 1-2 named for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—There has been a very quiet feeling in the market during the week, and prices have shown but little change compared with last Friday's quotations, this evening's give an advance of Rs. 37 1-2 in Manockjee Petit Mills; of Rs. 20, in Lukhmidass; Rs. 15 each, in Khandesh, and Soondersas; Rs. 10 in David; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Jewraj Baloo; of Rs. 15 in Empress; of Rs. 7 1-2 in Western India; of Rs. 5 in Anglo-Indian; of Rs. 2 1-2 in China. In Presses, Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower and Munmar, Rs. 5 higher, in Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah have advanced Rs. 15 in the second issue; and Kemp & Co., Rs. 2, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 15 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A moderate business has transpired in Grey Goods, and prices are generally well maintained. Up-country buyers are operating freely. Stocks are not large at present, but heavy additions are expected to be made shortly. For Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods prices are steady at their current level. Up-country markets report a good demand for locally-made Goods. The clearances of Imported Goods from the bazaar during the week have been about 3,500 packages, and of local some 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a moderate demand in a steady market. China buyers continue to take only enough to meet their re quirements. Official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	Mule, As.	$	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	20s	"	"	3 1-16	" 3 5-8 "
"	10s	"	"	3 3-8	" 4 1-3 "
"	12s	"	"	3 1-2	" 4 3-4 "
"	16s	"	"	3 7-8	" 4 3-4 "
"	20s	"	"	4 1-8	" 4 7-8 "
"	24s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-2 "
"	30s	"	"	6	" 6 1-2 "
"	40s	"	"	7	" 7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow metal is Re. 1 per cwt. dearer, at Rs. 43; and Braziers' Copper Rs. 2, at Rs. 53. Swedish Bar Iron is unchanged at Rs. 55 per candy.

COALS.—There has been less reported in this market, and prices show a falling off. We quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Rs. 16 3-4 per ton	Nil.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 18 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-4 per ton.
Cardiff	Rs. 18 1-4 "	Rs. 18 "
Japan	Rs. 14 1-2 "	Rs. 14 "
Singarent	Rs. 13 1-2 "	Nil.
Deshargur	Rs. 13 "	Nil.
Blair's Navigation	Rs. 14 "	Nil.
Jardine's	Rs. 14½ "	Nil.
Seebpore	Rs. 14½ "	Nil.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a small enquiry from shippers throughout the week, and the Mills have operated but moderately. Forward prices have declined some Re. 1 to 2 per candy, and are given this evening at Rs. 150 for "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 133 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May; and Rs. 120 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, with Rs. 127 for "Fine."

According to the weather and crop reports received on Monday from the districts the weather at Broach had become seasonable, and was moderately cold; while at Dhollera, Cotton picking had begun, the plants being in a flourishing state. The crop prospects had much improved at Barsi, where the mornings were cold and dewy, as they were also at Wadhwan and Dhulia.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy,	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs	123-2 7-32.
C. Fully Good Do.	"	121-2 3-4
Do. Good Do.	"	116-2 21-32d.
Sellarce, Fine Do.	"	131-2 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	126-2 27-32d.
Kamptee, Fully Good Do.	"	128-2 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good Do.	"	125-2 15-16d.
Dharwar, March-April	"	140-3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	138-3
Do. Good May	"	132-3
S. M. Dharwar, Good Do.	"	142-3 5-32d.
Westerns Do.	"	132-3
Broach, Fine Feb-March	"	134-3 9-32d.
Do. Good March	"	131-3 9-32d.

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. B. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandesh	111,000	93,000
Barsee and Nuggar	11,500	10,000
Berar	238,500	76,500
Hingunghat	4,500	3,000
Bengals	71,800	52,000
Persian and Sind	700	3,500
	437,500	231,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	189'. Bales
For the week	73857.	48,315	44,918
From 1st Jan. to 19th Jan.	183,355	114,500	102,006
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,933	3,486	4,020
From 1st Jan. to 19th Jan.	23,535	14,761	16,935
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	13,680	1,957	12,122
From 1st Jan. to 19th Jan	45,139	5,569	25,832

WHEAT.—There has been a small business doing in this market, with a generally steady feeling, prices closing this evening as follows:—

White Pessy 21 per cent	Rs.	4	5 0	per cwt,
Do. 25	"	4	2 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3	1 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3	14 6	"
Hard Yellow	"	30	0 0	per candy
Red Ahmedabad	"	29	0 0	"
Hard Red	"	28	0 0	"

SEEDS.—Though the market has been dull in tone, prices have been steady, being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6 7 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Rapeseed	"	5 9 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	5 5 0	"
Do. Red do.	"	5 2 0	"
Gingelly, White	"	35 0 0	per candy
Do. Mixed	"	30 0 0	"

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	41,102	41,178	2,930
Do. from 1st January to 19th Jan.	108,739	85,320	14,121
Linseed for the week	20,893	23,570	3,536
Do. from 1st January to 19th Jan.	67,704	43,878	10,704
Rapeseed for the week	10,603	4,424	300
Do. from 1st January to 19th Jan.	35,982	10,805	1,858
Gingellyseed for the week	75,937	44,152	12,779
Do. from 1st January to 19th Jan.	239,402	121,457	17,997

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1898. Cwt
Wheat for the week	14,888	...	.....
Do. from 1st January to 19th January	159,729	.....	.....
Linseed for the week	20,197	144,199	6,000
Do. from 1st January to 19th January	89,810	179,312	22,030
Rapeseed for the week	26,212	28,938	.....
Do. from 1st January to 19th January	79,459	54,450	27,076
Gingellyseed for the week	121,774	86,184	.....
Do. from 1st January to 19th January	293,409	120,540	21,525

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 2 21-32.

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½per cent. Sterling Loan	117
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £1,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,00,000; Increase £1,000,000; Public Deposits £8,000,000; Increase £300,000; Other Deposits £41,100,000; Decrease £400,000; Other Securities £31,800,000; Decrease £,200,000; Notes and Gold £22,100,000; Increase £2,000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDO, JANN. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia left here for Aden yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta left here yesterday afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Monday next.

ADEN, JAN. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquiss Bacquehem from Bombay, arrived this morning.

DIVIN SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 22.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat.
Hymns—Introit 2, 322 and 80.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 92, 290 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis,—Woodward in A.
Daily—Matins at 6-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 80, 197 and 324.
11 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon—Hymns 34, 78 and 193.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 76, 540 and 81.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

10.30 a.m.—Rev. A. E. Scott.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
6 p.m.—Rev. A. E. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn, D.D.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.

8 a.m.—Morning Service—Psalm 65 tune 148. Hymns 213, 131 and 111.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Psalm 96 v. 6. tune 176. Hymns 79 tune, 339 and 215 1-4 tune.

FORT CHAPEL (CATHOLIC.)
Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon in Hindustani.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass.
8-30 a.m.—Missa Cantuta.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon (The Intolerance of the Catholic Church) by Father Hosse, S.J., and Benediction.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6, 7 and 7-30 a.m.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 255, 372 and 46. Psalm 20, tune 150.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 33, 255 and 373.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 82, 193 and 28.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 33, 320 and 221.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 221, 231 and 20.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
Alms for Organ and Choir.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. S. Davis.—Hymns 18, 540, 299 and 31.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.

10 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUBASH.—Bai Almai, wife of Sorabji Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash, and daughter of the late Kawasji Palonji Sethna, deeply regretted. Her Uthumna ceremony will be performed this (Saturday) afternoon at her residence, Chowpaty.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARDY.—January 7, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Major C R H Hardy, 1st Batta, the Cheshire Regt. of a daughter.

LESLIE.—January 16, at Jubulpore, the wife of Lieutenant C S D Leslie, I S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WILKINS—FALVEY.—January 12, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Vizagapatam, by the Rev Fr Bonaventure, Douglas Wilkins, of the O S C, Ld, to Joan Mary, youngest daughter of the late D Falvey, Esq, Madras D P W, of Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

GARRETT.—January 16, at Kalleg, Charles Bazett Garrett, in his 62nd year.

LESLIE.—January 16, at Jubbulpore, the dearly loved wife of Lieutenant C S D Leslie, Indian Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

THE £355,000 in gold consigned from Melbourne to India, and now on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Rome, is an instalment of an aggregate amount of seventy lakhs, according to one estimate, and placed by others at eighty to eighty-five lakhs, now on its way, or awaiting remittance. Difference in exchange amounting to about three-quarters per cent. makes it more advantageous to import gold from Australia than from London to convert into rupees. It is of course equally advantageous for Australian remitters of balances to London to do so via India. The National Bank sent £30,000 in gold from the southern hemisphere to the Mint a fortnight ago, and a part of the consignment in the Rome also goes to that Bank. At least three other Banks are mentioned as large importers from Melbourne. The Credit Lyonnais is understood to have £100,000 on the way; the Chartered and the Agra are also importing the precious metal. The gold when it arrives will be sent to the Mint to be weighed and tested; when it has passed the tests, an order on the currency office for the value in rupees, at the rate of fifteen to the sovereign, is given to the importer, who receives rupees in silver or notes for the amount. The gold is stored at the Mint and held against issues of currency notes or the silver released for circulation. The gold thus finding its way into the Government store rooms may be regarded as the nucleus of the gold fund which is to form the basis of a gold standard, and ultimately to get into circulation side by side, as in European countries, with silver token money. But that is looking perhaps a little too far ahead. The immediate result of the importation of from seventy to eighty lakhs of Australian gold, will be to add rupees to that amount to the circulation. Money will become more plentiful and business *pro tanto* stimulated. On the other hand the rupee, which has been for some weeks past above one shilling and fourpence, may be expected to fall to one and four pence, or perhaps somewhat below that level. But this forecast is qualified by the consideration that in the months of the busy season still before us, there will be a great demand for money to finance the exports from this Presidency, from Bengal and from Burma. The Banks foreseeing this have bought the Secretary of State's bills largely. Compared to these latter the seventy lakhs in gold will be of relatively small moment; they will be absorbed with the rest. But they will be a distinct addition to the funds available, and from a new and hitherto untapped source. The gold stored in the Mint vaults will set free rupees which would otherwise have remained in the Currency Office. It has so happened that within the last day or two, Government paper has somewhat declined, after its rapid rise of four per cent. The considerable import of gold, which is almost wholly the result of difference of exchange between London, and India, and Australia, respectively, is not in any way responsible for this recession of Government paper. It is probably due to temporary re-action of the usual kind when there has been much speculation.

THE Thirtieth and last number of Professor F. Ratzel's History of Mankind (Macmillan and Co.) brings to a close this excellent translation of an important work. It deals with the origin and distribution, past and present, of the races which now cover the habitable globe. It does not egotistically give an undue share of the canvas to the Aryan race and its Roman, Greek, Celtic, Teutonic, Scandinavian, Iranian and Hindu sub-divisions. Of the latter it is said, without any disrespect, that the Aryan is a veneer laid over a denser stratum of Dravidian and other more or less aboriginal races. The Semitic, the African, the North American stocks have their full share of attention, while it might almost be said that the Mongol holds the place of honour, as the most laborious, the most numerous, and in China and Japan the most civilised and interesting of them all. It must be conceded that the Hun, the Turk, the Tartar, under their great leaders Attila, Othman, Zenghiz Khan and Tamerlane came more near to universal monarchy than Darius, Alexander the Great, Cæsar, Charles the Fifth, Louis Quatorze, Napoleon, or Lord Salisbury. The diplomatists in Pekin who are pitting themselves with a certain measure of success against the Tsungli Yamen, would do well to bear this in mind. They might take to heart the apologue of the European soldier in Marshal Lacey's army during the first invasion of the Crimea, who boasted that he had caught a Tartar, and when ordered to bring in his prisoner, had to acknowledge that he was himself held fast by his captive. There is an opportuneness, not the less welcome because apparently fortuitous, in the arrangement which brings the inhabitants, institutions and religious creeds of China, Japan, the Korea and Tibet prominently before the student in the later chapters of the History given to the public, while the Eastern Question and its ramifications are keeping Ministers of State awake in their beds at night. It may be doubted whether the pages accorded to Thibet will encourage the Government of India to give heed to the pleadings of Major Waddell, and proclaim a protectorate over that interesting but somewhat difficult region, which treated Mr. W. S. Landor so inhospitably. The Chinese maintain their supremacy in that country by laying down and protecting the route by which each new Kutukhta Gygen or religious chief, goes to Lhassa, and they have secured a large share of influence in the election of the Dalai Lama. Their wisdom is here shown, for any hold over a Thibetan must be through his religion, as he is the most devoted to religious practices of any human being. However wicked the life of a Thibetan may be, he never fails to mutter the correct prayers. He takes off his hat when he passes a monastery, and shuffles by on his knees—when he has scored a record in wickedness. The witch doctor or "dargon" in the lama hierarchy of Thibet has many almost irrecon cilable duties to perform. When he enters on his ghostly inheritance from his deceased predecessor, who as a matter of course, has joined the society of the other gods, he must rise to the practice of the same religious arts and charms, else he loses his influence over his people. He has to play the wonder-working "Kobyas," a musical instrument with three horse-hair strings, edged with a fringe of clinking metal; he must be able at will to rave and foam in convulsions. He must know at a glance the omens to be drawn from mutton blade-bones. He must be learned in drugs, indigenous or other, and he must moreover be able to apply them to the satisfaction of the patient. Professor Ratzel declares that of all the Buddhist nations the Chinese are the most tolerant, in this matter approaching the cultivated European. In Siam they even enter monasteries, and in the Indian Archipelago they contribute towards the expense of erecting Mussulman mosques, and have opened in Batavia their hospital to Christians, Jews and Mussulmans. The terrible-looking Chinese deities are not nearly so difficult to propitiate as they appear. The Chinaman's conception of his religion is practical, and helps him in the direction of living a peaceful, happy, and useful life. The Mongols, being of a tougher nature, are more fanatical. Missionaries on the Mongolian-Chinese frontier have found that the inhabitants cling more closely than the Chinese to the Buddhist faith. Though the learned men in China recognise the teaching of Confucius, in practice they are not above conforming to an absolutely savage idolatry. This statement seems to confirm the character for tolerance given to the Chinese.

The burial customs of Asiatics of different religious beliefs are decidedly various, but they agree in many points. Some burn the corpse at once, some place the body in a tree-trunk and defer the burning for a year. In Tibet it is not uncommon to simply throw the body into the open field. The writer considers that this custom is somewhat similar to that of the Parsis, and says "the Towers of Silence near Bombay are nothing but gigantic scaffolds, on which the bodies of Parsis are exposed to the sun and the vultures, till the bare bones drop through and fall down." Water burial, especially in the sacred Ganges, is preferred by strict persons in India. The Japanese prefer interring their dead in enclosed cemeteries, Chinese and Koreans in high mounds on ploughed fields. The higher the position of the buried the higher his mound. Over an Emperor eleven yards of earth must be piled. In olden days 150 suits of clothing were buried with an Emperor to keep him fitly attired in the other world. A poor, humble person has a copper coin shut in with him. Kang-hi abolished the cruel but dignified custom of burying some members of his suite with a grandee. The first Manchu Empress of China took thirty persons with her "beyond the veil." In China even now paper-dolls, doing duty for slaves, are placed at the foot of the grave. In Egypt, they went so far in equipping the deceased for all the emergencies of the next world, that for the information of the deity they gave formal papers attesting his merit. They attached primary importance to the comfort of the departed, and in fact the thoughts of the living were so intimately bound up with the dead that as much care was taken of their departed as of their living relations. It is interesting to read that "Mussulmans have departed farthest from the dignity with which Egypt surrounded the dead. They bury quickly; the cemeteries are not walled, and paths cross them in all directions. In a country like Persia, full of old monuments, it is seldom that a new one of equal solidity and dignity is erected. In these countries care goes no further than laying the dead man's head toward Mecca or Kerbela."

The two final Chapters of the History are devoted to the Caucasian races, and to Europeans generally. The ethnologist here in many places is almost merged in the historian. The customs are neither so distinct nor so interesting, though easier and more comfortable. The mountain ranges between the Black Sea and the Caspian were at all times the abode of numerous peoples, not tranquil settlers, but more or less migratory tribes, the unproductive soil being only cultivable in scattered, sparse patches. From every side colonies were thrust into this inhospitable region from Egypt, from Persia, from Armenia either to get rid of them or as punishment. The traces of this forced colonisation and consequent struggle for existence and supremacy is still visible in many of the customs. The woman is the unconsidered drudge and does all the work, out-door and indoor, because the man had to be ready at all times to do the fighting and lost the habit of work. It seems a fair enough excuse, though Professor Ratzel is not satisfied that it exhausts the question. Hospitality was a sacred duty. The Cherkess, once having adopted any one as his guest, guaranteed his life and safety, and undertook to avenge him if slain. But if the guest, on again visiting the same village put up with some one else, his first

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW LIMITS OF THE SOUDAN.

BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN RULE.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

A Convention has been signed by Lord Cromer, British Minister to Egypt, and Boutros Pasha, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The agreement defines the limits of the Soudan and includes Wady Halfa and Suakin in the new administration, which is to be distinct from that of Egypt. It excludes the Soudan from the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals and provides for the supreme power being vested in a Governor-General who is to be appointed by the Khedive with the consent of Great Britain, with liberty to alter the laws by proclamation.

The convention also establishes martial law, prohibits the residence of foreign Consuls without the consent of her Majesty's Government, and provides for the British and Egyptian flags being used together, except at Suakin, where the Egyptian flag is to fly alone.

NEW BRITISH AFRICA NATIVE REGIMENT.

JAN. 19

A native battalion is being raised in Nyassaland to serve in Mauritius and elsewhere.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION IN SAMOA.

In consequence of the dispute that has arisen over the Kingship of Samoa, in which the German Consul opposes the candidate of Great Britain and America, three British warships from Australia and one American man-of-war from California have been ordered to proceed to Samoa.

AFFAIRS IN ABYSSINIA.

Peace has been concluded between the Abyssinian Chiefs Ras Makonnen and Mangascia.

The Government of the Tigre province will probably be transferred to Makonnen.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 19,

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Brindisi, to-day!

SUEZ, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left here at 2 p.m. to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day, Sir James Westland presented the report of the Select Committee on the Stamp Act. He explained that the objections raised in connection with the measure had been so fully met, that it was now possible to look upon it as a non-contentious bill and pass it in the Simla Session. It was hoped, therefore, that it would be possible to bring it into force from the 1st July next. Since the republication, only two communications had been sent into Government about it. Both of these came from Madras, and referred to cases in which a doubt was thought to exist as to whether particular documents came under the higher or lower rate, and Government was now able to make it clear, that in each case where doubt had existed, it was the lower and not the higher rate which would be adopted. He explained the twelve amendments which stood in his name, which were all either formal or directed to this end, the Council accepting them without discussion.

Mr. Chalmers then presented the report of the Select Committee on the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, and moved that the Contract Act Ammendment Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourables Mr. Rivaz, Sir Griffith Evans, Pandit Suraj Kanl, and Messrs. Mehta, Spence, Rees and himself. These names having been accepted, Mr. Chalmers made an important statement on the subject of the Contract Act of which he will now be in charge. Owing to Sir John Woodburn's appointment to the Bengal Lieutenant-Governorship, Mr. Chalmers said, that many communications had been received during the past year on the subject of the Contract Bill. While, however, they made many criticisms, often use ful ones, in connection with details and ways and means, the balance of opinion expressed was in favour of the main principles of the measure The question of agricultural indebtedness and the relations between the money lender and the poorer classes, was one which for some time had been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and many suggestions for dealing wi h it had been pressed upon them, Amongst other means, people had advised them to extend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill to other parts of India; to reenact usury laws, to adopt legislation directed to preventing the sum of interest payable from ever exceeding original sum lent, or to give courts powers to fix interest generally. The extent and nature of the evil however, differed so greatly in different parts of India, that anything of the kind would have been unsuitable. Besides this, Government had no desire to interfere with the freedom of contract in any case when the contracting parties were on a footing of equality with each other, for they were then able to look after their own interests. A man who made a bad bargain under these circumstances must stand by it as before, all that Government can dois to interfere to prevent fraud, a thing which is already sufficiently done under the existing law. A class of cases however existed where relation between the contracting parties was such that one was in the power of the other. Here there could be no freedom of contract. Such cases were only partially provided for, in that while the existing law gave courts the powers of discretion in certain particular examples, the general principle which underlies these particular cases has not been defined or made applicable generally. The object of the Contract Bill therefore was to enlarge the powers of the courts, and exact the general provision which underlies the examples already given in the Code which has been in operation for 25 years. To enable it to interfere, however, the Court must be satisfied that one party really dominates the other. In arming the Courts with these powers, Mr. Chalmers went on to explain that no new departure was being made, the principle being already one which was familiar to English Courts of Equity. He quoted Lord Selbourne and other legal authorities to show that what the new law proposed in India was only what had long been applied at Home in cases betwe n Physician and Patient, Guardian and Ward, Company Director and Company; also where Expectant Heirs were concerned. The Government of India were embarking on no unknown sea, but only proposed to invest the Courts with powers well known, though perhaps hitherto but fitfully exercised at Home.

The measure too restored to our courts, an ancient power which they possessed prior to their having been bound by somewhat too narrow conditions of section 16 of the Contract Act, namely, the power which was included before the definitions became so exact as they are now in the general provisions which left matters not otherwise provided for to be dealt with, not by special statute, but as justice, equity and good conscience. Mr. Chalmers went on to point out that the main feature of the remedy for similar difficulties at Home which had been unanimously recommended by the committee of the House of Commons, which recently had been investigating money lending questions in England, so as to give courts absolute discretion in dealing with all cases in which profussiary money lenders are concerned. The Courts are to be able to re-open old accounts, and exercise unfettered jurisdiction, no appeal being allowed except by permission of the court itself. The Government of India proposals he said were less drastic than these which had been recommended by the House of Commons Committee for introduction at Home, and there was no desire to unduly harass those who made loans to poorer classes. The Motion was agreed to without dissent. The only other business transacted being the introduction by Mr. Rivaz of the Petroleum Bill, which he explained extended the present provisions to certain Inflammable Solids like Carbide of Calcium, which were not now included and laid down tests to be employed. The Council adjourned to this day week.

THE OODEYPORE DACOITIES.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

POONA, JAN. 20.

Five Dacoits charged with Dacoity at Oodeypore October last have been under trial for the past four days, before the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge. It was admitted that these were not the chief offenders in the case, but on their own admission they had taken part in the Dacoity. They denied the confessions before the Judge, but were identified by a large number of witnesses in the court, many of whom had their noses cut off by Dacoits. The Jury found them all guilty of Dacoity and causing grievous hurt, the accused being armed with deadly weapons. All the accused were sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JAN. 0.

District Staff:—The following transfers are ordered with effect from the 4th of February:—Col. Dyce, C. B. S. C. Assistant Adjutant General from the Quetta District to the Poona District. Lieut. Col. O Sullivan, R.E. Assistant-Adjutant-General from the Poona District to the Quetta District.

Under instructions from the War Office, Major Chance, R. A. Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Sind District, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General Quetta District, on vacating his staff appointment on the 4th February, on the expiration of his five years tenure thereof, is directed to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, under the provisio of army regulations, India, Vol. 10, part 1.

The Lieutenant-General, commanding the forces, is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Battalion Border Regiment—Lieutenant Chapman, to be Acting Paymaster, with effect from the 21st instant.

Military Works' Department:—Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Captain Sweney R. E is transferred from the Bombay Command, Military Works, to the Head Quarters of the Director General, Military Works, Simla Lieutenant McG. Orpheo, Indian Medical Service is transferred from the Bombay District to the Quetta District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Captain Marshall No. 23 Company, Eastern Division, has been appointed to No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

The name of Captain Smurthwaite, 19th Bombay Infantry, is w thdrawn from the list of officers published in the Bombay Command order to attend the Garrison Course commencing at Poona on the 23rd inst, The Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command will inspect certain Barracks and Hospitals in the Deesa District; details of inspection will be arranged by the Principal Medical Officer of the district, in consultation with the General Officer commanding.

Under instructions from Head Quarters, India, Senior Nursing Sister Moore of the Indian Nursing Services is directed to proceed immediately to Rawalpindi, to officiate as Lady Superintendent, Punjab Command.

The undermentioned Officers are to be added as having passed the prescribed tests in Pushtu by the higher standard:—Lieutenant Oconnor, No. 6, (Bombay) Mountain Battery, Captain Sarase Dickins Highland Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India to return to, duty:—Major Vidal, S. C., Captain Sherard, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Major Butler, 6th Bombay Cavalry, Captain Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers, Captain Walker 12th Bombay Infantry, Captain Creagh 21st Bombay Infantry, Major Yate, 29th Bombay Infantry, Captain Bell, Meywar Bhill Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Cobham, S. C. 4th Squadron Command r, 2nd Bombay Lancers has been granted leave for one year, the pension service of eleventh year commenced on the 9th May. Lieutenant Stack, S. C. Adjutant 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, for one year, pension service of eleventh year commenced on the 11th February. Captain Koatchbull, 22nd Bombay Infantry, District recruiting Officer of the Deccan, for one year; pension service of sixteenth year commenced on the 3rd July.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on Medical certificate:—Sub Conductor Mortimer, Military Works Department, for 6 months, Conductor Kelly, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence:—Wiltshire Regiment 1st Battalion:—Lieut-Col. Carter, 6 months' on Medical Certificate out of India, Hampshire Regiment, 1st Battalion:—Captain Jackson, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, 90 days' accumulated privilege leave to Japan. Yorkshire Light Infantry, 2nd Battalion:—Lieutenant Thorold, 6 months, on private affairs out of India. Extensions:—Royal Artillery, Major Maxwell, No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, from 22nd December to, 21st March, on Medical Certificate, granted by the War Office in extension of the leave granted 4th Bombay Cavalry:—Captain Carttlew-Yorstaun, 6 months on the Medical Certificate granted by the Secretary of State for India. Indian Subordinate Medical Department:—3rd Class Assistant Surgeon Point, 4 days on Medical Certificate. The attention of Officers Commanding British and Native corps is called to paragraph 13, provisional issue of the revised section 21, Army regulations India, vol. II. As regards the disposal of forfeited and unclaimed medals, they are reminded that such medals should be forwarded to the Government of India, Military Department and not to the Adjutant General in India or to the Deputy Adjutant General of the command.

THE AMERICAN CRUISER RALEIGH.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE WAR.

THE American cruiser Raleigh, under the command of Captain J. B. Coghlan (U. S. N.), which called here on the 17th instant from Manila, via Colombo, leaves to-day for New York, via Aden, Port Said, Malta, Gibraltar, Madeira, and Bermuda, and is expected to reach America about the middle of April next. The Raleigh is a second-class protected cruiser of 3,400 tons, and was launched at Norfolk in 1892. Her speed is about 19 knots an hour, and she has a protected deck and is armed with one six-inch, ten five-inch quick-firing guns, 12 small quick-firing guns, besides two torpedo tubes. The Raleigh left New York on the 5th May, 1897, to join the Mediterranean Squadron. She was present at the time of the Armenian difficulties in Turkey and Morocco. In December 1897 she was suddenly ordered to join Admiral Dewey's squdron at Hongkong, on account of the apprehended difficulties with Spain. She arrived at Hongkong on the 18th February 1898 to learn for the first time of the destruction of the Maine in Havannah harbour three days before. The American fleet, consisting of six cru sers and three auxiliary v sels, assembled at Hongkong, ready for a descent an the Philippine Islands when war should be declared. On the 23rd April hostilities having commenced, her Maj sty's Government requested the American fleet to leave Hongkong, as Great Britain had declared a neutrality. The U. S. fleet sailed for the Philipp s Islands on 25th April. On the night of the 30th April, the ship passed the Forts in Manila Bay. They were fired upon by the Battery on El-Friele Island. The Raleigh replied by firing the first shot in the Spanish war in the East.

At day break on 1st May, the Spanish fleet, consisting of nine vessels, was seen drawn up in line of battle off Cavite Navy yard, each flank being supported by Shore Batteries. The U. S. Flagship Olympia, under Commodore Dewey, headed for the Spanish fleet, followed in column by five other vessels. At about 5-30 a.m., on 1st May the fire was opened by the U. S. fleet at a range of about 4000 yards. The Spanish had been firing wildly on the American fleet during the previous half hour. The U. S. fleet headed parallel to the Spanish fleet, and steamed at a speed of about 8 knots. At the time the Spanish fleet was partly at anchor and partly under weigh. During the next hour and a half, the American fleet made five runs up and down on the Spanish line. At 7-30 a.m., the Commodore signalled to retire from action and go to breakfast, the crews having had nothing to eat since the previous evening. At the time they withdrew for breakfast, it was evident that the destruction of the Spanish fleet was assured. The flagship of Admiral Montojo, the Reina Christina, the Castilia and two others were badly on fire, and the other vessels ran into the navy yard, where they were sunk by their crews and abandoned.

The American squadron having rested and the commanding officers having conferred with the admiral, the Squadron once more stood ready to destroy the remnants of the Spanish fleet and the two land batteries, on Cavite point. By noon the enemy surrendered unconditionally and were allowed to evacuate the arsenal. The American fleet numbered 1600 men in all and there were six ships in the engagement. The Spaniards numbered 1800 and had eleven ships. The Spaniards lost 200 killed and 500 wounded, while not a single American was killed, only seven were slightly wounded. The Raleigh was only struck by one shell which passed through a boat and exploded on the otherside,

Th battery of quick firing guns of the Raleigh was considered the most efficient of the fleet next to the flagship Olympia. On 3rd May the Raleigh demanded and received the surrender of the forts at the mouth of the Bay, thus completing the American possession of Manila Bay, and saved the city itself.

The Raleigh remained on blockade with the fleet until 13th August when she took part in the bombardment of Malate port, which cleared the way for the American army to march into Manila, which latter surrendered to the guns of admiral Dewey's fleet. The American flag was hoisted over the walls of Manila at 6 p.m., on 13th August by Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant and two young apprentice boys, who are now making this passage home by the Raleigh. On 7th December, orders were received for the Raleigh to return to New York via the Suez. She is taking home a number of the crew ot the flagship Olympia, whose time of enlistment has expired. The Raleigh left Manila on the 15th December, and touched en route Singapore and Colombo. The vessel has still some war point which she carried throughout the war.

Yesterday afternoon, Brigadier General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General paid a visit to the Commander on board. On his leaving the vessel, a salute of 11 guns was fired by the Raleigh.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

NEW METHODS OF BEGGING.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

A NEW departure has been commenced by the begging letter writer. So much unpleasantness has been caused of late by the meddling and interfering action of the Charity Organisation Society, so many really beautiful businesses have been quite broken up, that the profession seem resolved upon trying, instead of letters, a round of begging visits from house to house. They seem to get first some clue to the name and perhaps the character of the tenant; they ring the bell; they want to see the master; if he is out, they wish to see the mistress on important business. If they succeed, the tale of woe is poured out with volubility; never, surely, has there been an unfortunate man more grievously afflicted than this poor victim of fate. He has been scourged with scorpions; he has been pursued by a more than common malignity of fortune. I have received, and conversed with many of these visitors. My answer is to take down their addresses, and to refer the case to the Charity Organisation Society. One such case came to me a week ago. The man brought a letter in which he stated that he was homeless and on the streets, that he had walked all the way from Camberwell, that he had been walking about all night long, with more to the same effect. He did not explain why he came to me all the way from Camberwell instead of trying some local Samaritan. In fact, he explained nothing. I made him write down his address. He forgot that in his letter he said he was homeless, and gave an address at Peckham, some six miles away. The following letter from the society shows the kind of person he is—namely, a professional beggar; it also shows that the profession is not lucrative. So far the report is satisfactory. It says:

We have written and asked him to come here and see us, but he has not answered. His address, 22, High-street, Peckham, is a common lodginghouse, and we learn from the deputy there that this man has been lodging there on and off for the past year. Sometimes he does not turn up for a week, and at such times he has told the deputy that he has walked the streets all night. My informant knows nothing wrong about the man, and has never seen him the worse for drink.

The man is young. What is his history? Nobody knows. He is unwilling to allow the C.O.S. people to learn it. At all events here he is trying to live by bringing begging letters to the doors of people who know nothing about him. If the man was worth anything at all he would find friends to help him in his own neighbourhood. That he brings his letters all the way from Peckham to Hampstead stamps him at once as a man of no character. Now, I dare say that this poor wretch is often as miserable as a man can be. Still, we ought not to give him the smallest help. There are places provided in which he can find shelter—with work. Remember always that such a man devours the labours of others. If it costs £50 a year to keep him, that money has got to be found by the people who work. Heavens! what a relief it would be to the world if everybody would do his own share of work!

It has been said over and over again that if people refused the penny to the casual beggar the trade of begging would come to an end in a fortnight. We have reduced the nuisance lower than it has ever been before in history. The beggar was a far greater burden upon us formerly than he is now. In the Tudor times the danger and the nuisance of the sturdy beggar, always ready to be a robber and a murderer, were intolerable; after every war disbanded soldiers filled the streets begging, threatening, robbing. During the whole of the last century London was literally infested with beggars; on Sundays they bribed the beadle to let them lie about on the church steps; after morning service bands and companies of them trudged to the West End and surrounded the door; of gentlemen's houses, holding out suppliant hands, whining prayers for help, often, when there were only ladies, resorting to loud threats and curses. The squares were systematically "begged" by young girls trained for the purpose, looking plaintive, and dexterous in provoking pity by means of their artful tale. Thieving was carried on just as systematically by the same persons. We call out upon the eighteenth century for its savage code of punishments, but we ought to remember the terrible provocations which they endured. The thieves ventured every where; into the shops; into the private houses; they haunted the inn yards where the stage coaches arrived, and carried off the portmanteans and trunks; they haunted the quays where the boys and coasters were moored, and carried off the luggage. "Hang them!" cried the exasperated shopkeeper. "They robbed my till last week. The week before they carried off a bale of my finest silk. Let them be hanged! Hanging is not good enough for them." Some improvement we have effected, but the man still sings along the road—he calls it, poetically, "gridling on the main drag," and the woman still crawls along with her two children and her white apron; and the professional still calls upon me and invites me, with a tale of unmerited suffering, to keep him in laziness and perjury. So that there is still room for improvement. Gentle reader, practise abstinence for a whole fortnight in the matter of the casual beggar. Begin the New Year with fasting from Doles.

The Scotch have a provision—I believe in all their towns—by means of which a law agent or adviser in legal matters is appointed in every district for the poor. That is to say, the poor are enabled by law to seek legal advice upon any matter in which they are in doubt, for nothing at all. I have only recently become acquainted with the regulation; it reminds one that Scotland and England are still diffirent kingdoms, with laws that differ in many respects. How does this statue work? I have a paper before me describing what happened during the writer's term of office as a law agent in one of the larger not the largest, towns in Scotland, with population about 70,000. The person, to begin with, who desires to employ the services of the "town's writter," or adviser for the poor, goes first to the sheriff's clerk's office and gets a letter, which is a merely formal matter, and is given to every applicant. He then carries his letter to the agent and stat s his difficulty. The agent, who holds office for a twelvemonth, hears him, advises him, and, if necessary, takes the case into Court. The office is by no means a sinecure. During the writer's term he was consulted by 221 persons, of whom only twenty-four were men, and the rest were women, varying in age from seventeen to ninety. The cases involved the writing of 715 letters, and seeing over 1,000 persons. Most of the cases were those of maintenance chiefly brought by parents against their sons. Some were for slander, cruelty, libel, personal injury, and other matters. Seventy per cent of the cases were those of parents against their sons for aliment. In the other cases drink was at the bottom of all the trouble. However, many of the cases were matters nothing; the point is that in Scotland justice can be had by the poorest for nothing; not out of the rates; nobody pays for it; the lawyers actually work for nothing, and apparently with willingness. It might be difficult to make our lawyers work for nothing but perhaps it would not be impossible. Each man's turn would come seldom. It would be, for the term of office a heavy tax, but it would be the tax that they would pay, as in Scotland, for the privilege of working at all. There are thousands of cases of illusage, neglect, desertion, oppression, and injustice occurring daily among the poor of our cities and towns for which they have no redress because they cannot pay the lowyer. The Scotch practice is enforced by a ancient statute that a "lawyer shall give so of his time and money and ability for the love of God and the cause of justice between man and man." In one or two of our own London "settlements" there is the "poor man's lawyer," but the "settlements are few and far between; they are cases of verdure and refreshment in a broad desert of weary and thirsty sand. The Agent for the Poor. There is a fine ring about the words. It looks like a title of honour. But I fear it will have to remain Scottish.

What is the first step in making a fortune? The first step is like the openings at chess; there are many of them, they follow a regular method, they may be learned, but it is not often that they are. I have now ascertained one or two, and I am not without hopes of acquiring, by means of one or other of them a large fortune, though, to be sure, it is somewhat late to begin. For instance there was Mr. Thomas Kent, of Croft-square, Bishopsgate-street. He was in a condition of extreme indigence—such poverty that it mattered nothing whether he took a wife or not: he could not be any the poorer. So he did marry, and then he found out the first step. It was nothing less than the boiling of bones picked up in the streets. Why he boiled them, and who bought them when they had been boiled, I know not. On consulting a work of science, I am told that bones, treated first with hydrochloric acid and then boiled, become gelatine. I am sure that Thomas Kent knew nothing about hydrochloric or any other acid. However, he got on, bought all the house in his court, and was greatly respected until his wife unfortunately died. After that he became a miser. The fortune came from that first step of boiling the bones. Another instance is that of a Frenchman, whose first step was simplicity itself; anyone could do it; anyone can still imitate him; he collected corks. When h- had got enough he sold them for twelve louis d'or, and this was the foundation of his fortune. The gathering of cigar ends has helped some to affluence, but the reign of the cigarette seems to make that first step now impossible. Dick Whittington, we know, sold his cat and there was a very eminent merchant once who began his industrious and parsimonious career by selling his mother threepenny worth of treacle.

A happy new year, dear reader! After this but one more remains, and then we shall leave the nineteenth century far behind us. Yesterday is as far behind us, as a thousand years ago. By way of prophecy, I foretell that in the spring or summer of 1899 will arise once more the dispute whether 1899 or 1900 is the last year of the century. If we remember that 10 is the last number of the first decade, 100 of the first century, 1,000 of the first millennium, it will stand to reason that 1900 is the last year of the nineteenth century. Other prophecies I have to offer. A new magazine will be started called the "Twentieth Century;" electric trains, and trams, and omnibuses will be started everywhere; someone will invent an explosive capable of destroying a whole fleet at a single discharge; telegrams will be sent across the ocean without wires; all kinds of provisions will be brought by ships from foreign countries at half the cost of growing them here; new novels will be brought out at the rate of three a day, to the enrichment of the advertising columns and no one else; a popular magazine at 2d. will be started with a circulation of three millions; there will be rumours and prophecies and terrors of war; a neighbouring country now in a very jumpy condition will jump into a change of government; 500,000 new flags will enrich the beauty and stateliness of London architecture; there will be much talk in the House of Commons and little done; and so we shall come to the last year of the century, which I propose for my own part to spend in mourning and in fasting, for when it goes the best part of me will have gone with it.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN BARODA STATE.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VISNAGAR, JAN. 19.

DURING the past few days Mr. M. P. Modi, the Barrister appointed by the Baroda state to conduct the prosecution in the Pilwai disturbances in June last has continued his arguments before Rao Bahadur Sarangpani, the judge. An outline of the facts of the case has already appeared, and the first point the learned counsel touched upon in placing the legal aspect of the case before the Court was the defence as outlined by cross examination, either by the pleaders or by the Court. Questions had been put to test witness as to their accuracy of observation in regard to the oaths taking ceremony, which was the found ation of the unlawful assembly. One great point was as to the sufficiency of light and time on the date of the gathering. It was day light—on a summer morning—and the assembly was held in an open space. Its duration extended over more than half-an-hour, and the observers were men of the same villages as the majority of those present. That majority of course, the witnesses had been acquainted with for years, and many of the remainder were equally well known to them as leading men of the neighbouring villages.

A large number of inconsequential enquiries had been put to witnesses of the oath taking, who were Kunbis, as to their business relations with Rajputs. The defence had suggested because of differences between them as to revenue matters in and out of courts the Kunbis were prompted to give an altogether exaggerated account of the proceedings. Mr. Modi pointed out in detail how the statements of his witnesses were borne out by the unsolicited statements of accused men, and directed attention to the occurrences which happened at Pilwai between April 25th (the day of oath-taking) and June 3rd (the day of fight), which he argued were an indirect, but at the same a sensible and strong corroboration to the accounts detailed by witnesses, and undoubtedly proved that the fight, and its previous preparations, were the outcome of the resolution agreed to at the oath-taking ceremony. Although the cross-examination was carried out at a tedious length the main fact adduced stood unshaken on the records of the court; and while Mr. Mody said he fully recognised the duty imposed on the prosecution to prove the guilt of the prisoners, he remarked that if it was noticed their (defence) representatives could not assign by suggestive questions how the evidence could be construed by other alternatives in a manner consistent with the innocency of their clients of the offences on that day. The cross-examination had not denied the construction of barricades, nor the digging of a trench, nor the fact of hundreds of armed Rajputs guarding day and night the entrances up to the 3rd June. It was not even suggested that any other persons carried out these defensive works unknowingly to the Rajputs, or that others kept guard but themselves, or that these acts were done for any other purpose than furthering the resolutions passed at the oath-taking ceremony. Further, the defence had not hinted by queries to witnesses that Jimgals and Janerio were not brought to Pilwai, or that if they were taken to Pilwai, their transport from Vasai and Balodra was undertaken by other men apart from the members of the unlawful as sembly.

In a case of this magnitude, the hearing having been going on since October last, and about 170 witnesses having been called before the court for examination, the learned counsel stated it was necessary to say something as to the credibility of witnesses before passing on to the sections of law under which the offenders were charged. It was quite possibe that a few flaws in respect to minor details might be found in the evidence, but no essential was lacking to prove the important features, and which of course had to be established beyond reasonable doubt before a conviction could be asked for. Men who had lived all their lives in the locality in question had spoken of the inception of the insurrection, i.e., the oath-taking. The villagers had spoken of other events, such as the work of putting Pilwai into a state of defence, together with the collection of men, arms, ammunition, bullets, earthen balls and other missiles of a deadly nature, detectives and civilians had deposed to bribes to witnesses in the various stages of the development of these preparations. At the oath-taking ceremony it was agreed not to give up the offenders and not to allow the survey of land by Government officials, and to effectively carry out this decision the preparation to resist the state were commenced directly after the meeting and the plot came to fruition on the 3rd June. The witnesses who spoke of facts at the beginning the depositions of men who witnessed events in the interviewing time, and those who saw after the fight what actually had been done by the Rajputs, either for defence of Pilwai or for actual resistance formed themselves into a sequence of corroboration. Finally, there was the time-gun fire of the rebels in answer to the time-gun at the military camp at Khalusa, and even supposing His Lordship entertained any doubt as to the existence of warlike preparations, which was not possible, the learned counsel pointed to this fact, which in his own language he described as "a witness which cannot lie."

Mr. Modi proceeded to deal with the legal aspect of the case, and quoted sections 84 of the Baroda Penal Code under which the prisoners are charged with waging war against the state. From the phraseology adopted throughout the chapter, it was clear "His Highness the Maharaj" and "the State" were synonymous terms. The wording of the section did not recognise that those who waged war should have any particular object. What was waging war? The words of the section must be interpreted literally, and waging war against the State is constituted by a mob of armed men intentionally firing on the kings army when it is marching or in quarters to execute the legal orders of his Highness. The evidence he had cited, Mr. Modi argued, provided these essentials. His Lordship laid stress on the point as to whether the mob or the military fired first, and to the number of shots fired in answer to which the learned counsel pointed that it was immaterial how many shots were fired, and under the words of the section it made no difference to the offence of waging war whether the rebels fired after the military had fired in carrying out orders. Further, the section set forth that whoever aided the rebels to carry out the object of fighting the military as any time was equally guilty. Section 95 rendered it an offence to collect men, arms and ammunition, or to make any preparation s to further the object of the rebels, and after reading this, Mr. Modi went to quote section 87 which relates to any attempt to coerce the Government by criminal force to alter any measure or to enter into a conspiracy to commit an offence under section 84, or to deprive His Highness of part of his dominions. The preparations of defensive works and the meetings and conferences proved to have been made and held by the Rajputs made them amenable to the law under these two latter sections. The fight on June 3rd proved the accused were guilty also under section 325 which made it an offence to attempt to restrain a Chuzur officer from exercising his lawful powers this section read in conjunction with 502 made all who had aided or abetted at any time in any way to commit this offence equally punishable whether they were found to be present on the day of fight or not. Counsel read further sections of the same code relating to the crime of being members of unlawful assembly, rioting, causing grevious hurt, and attempting to commit murder, and pointed out that the sworn facts brought the prisoners under these sections also. In reference to the attempted murder he said that some soldiers were wounded by the musketry fire of the Rajputs while attempting to repel the army, and all those who aided or took part in the fight could not have been so blindly ignorant as not to recognise that the discharge of muskets aimed at a large body of troops was more than likely to cause death.

The arguments for the prosecution are still proceeding.

BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS.

THE entertainment given by the Black and White Minstrels, on Thursday night, was in every way successful and will doubtless result in a substantial addition to the funds of St. George's Hospital. It is impossible to speak too highly of undertakings of the kind. Getting up the entertainments is infinite trouble, no actual pleasure to those who take part in them, and the only reward they receive lies in the consciousness of having performed a kindly act in a good cause. It is not necessary to criticise the performance from a musical point of view, nor to indicate what we considered to be the most attractive portion of the programme. The entertainment taken as a whole was thoroughly enjoyable, and the numerous audience was heartily pleased with it. Appended are the names of the performers:—Conductor, Captain Heyman; Messrs. Bones, Messrs. Halliday and Webster; Messrs. Tambos, Lieutenant Cooper, R.N., and Mr. Binning; Massa Johnson, Mr. Wimbush; and Mesdames Aitken, Branson, Hojel, Lang, Reddie, Rivett-Carnac, Shaw and Stanley-Smith, and Misses Hewett, McCausland, Muir-Mackenzie, Moseley, Moore, Stranack and Thomson; and Messrs. Birkett, Fergne, Lieutenant Burgess, R.N., Harter, Hojel, Peechey, Ransome, Sheepshanks, DeSaone, Stephens, R.N., and Watson-Smith.

B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB FANCY DRESS BALL.

The Fancy dress ball which took place at the Town Hall last night, under the auspices of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club, proved a decided success, and the executive committee with Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing as Honorary Secretary of its head are to be congratulated upon the unique satisfaction that attended their efforts in catering for the evening's enjoyment. The main hall was completely metamorphosed with a profusion of bunting, and Chinese lanterns and bicycles tastefully arranged on the organ platform while on the walls were exhibited some splendid pictures of some of the noted cyclists of the day. The attendance was good and a fairly large number disported themselves in fancy costumes, many of which were attractive and unique. The programme comprised twenty dances in all and the lovers of terpsichore indulged themselves thoroughly till 2, a.m., when the evening's proceedings closed.

THE DELHI CAVALRY CAMP.

THE LESSONS OF THE MANŒUVRES.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

CAMP DELHI, JAN. 15.

MONDAY, 9th January, was devoted to drill under Divisional Commanders in the plain N. of the Southern Division Camp. I thought the Northern Force was drilling somewhat slowly. The troops returned to Camp at 3 p.m., Tuesday, 10th January. The Southern Division were ordered to move to a point one mile E of their Camp and South of the Canal. They then received orders to cross the Canal and oppose the Northern Division who were about 2 1-2 miles to the North. The Northern guns, determind not to repeat the mistake of the 7th, opened fire at a range estimated to be nearly 4,000 yards. The Southern guns moved rapidly forward to the village of Malakpur. In taking up this position the guns and horses were unnecessarily exposed on the sky line. Col Babington massed the Southern Division behind Malakpur, and it looked for some time as if the artillery on both sides were going to carry on a game of long bowls. Col Babington decided to move his Division to the cover of some trees to the west of the village, and in order to gain this cover with as little loss as possible the regiments dashed singly across the open space. It is doubtful whether the trees would have given much protection, although the Northern Artillery were firing at such a long range that it would be difficult to estimate the value of their fire. The Northern Division were seen to be moving for the attack and the Southern Division moved out to meet them. The dust was very heavy. Both the Divisions appeared to have two Brigades in the 1st line and one in Reserve. The attack on both sides was carried out with dash and the opposing lines did not halt until under the Regulation distance. But the Reserves on both sides had cost a great deal of distance and the Reserve of the Southern Division had got in rear of their front line and were still in mass. In moving to the flank in this formation they were charged by the Northern Reserve before they could form line. The Southern Artillery had, however, galloped forward from Malakpur and enfiladed the Northern Reserve with a few rounds.

At 11 a. m. the Officers' call sounded and General Elliot summed up.

Each Division retired to the camp of the opposite side, watered and fed. At 2 p. m. the attack was again carried out, the position of the Divisions in reversed.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH ANUARY.

Both Divisions practised the passage of a defile when retiring and advancing. Work was not satisfactory as service conditions could not be obtained in an open plain with a defile marked by carts. The troops returned to their Camp at noon. In the afternoon General Elliot rode with the Staff and Commanding Officers of regiments to inspect the Malcha position six miles S. W. of Delhi.

THURSDAY 12TH JANUARY.

At 11 a.m. Colonel Richardson, who with 13 squadrons and one battery had been sent out to Ibrahimpur advanced on Badlikaserai.

On approaching the Delhi Kalka Railway it was found that Colonel Sullivan with 11 squadrons and one battery was holding the bridge under the railway line.

Both batteries opened fire and Colonel Richardson dismounted five squadrons who drove the enemy from the railway embankment. The eight remaining squadrons then trotted though the bridge and forming line attacked the other force.

General Elliot in sumuning up said it was difficult to decide which force had won.

The Southern Division divided into 13 and 11 squadrons each, with a battery under Colonel Babington and Colonel Money who respectively left camps at 11 a. m. and 12 noon to take up the same positions as the Northern force.

Both forces advanced at 2 p.m. and the attack and defence were carried in much the same manner as by the Northern forces except that Colonel Money made no attempt to hold the railway embankment.

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

Both Divisions left their Camps, the Northern Division at 8 a.m. and the Southern Division at 9-30 a.m. and marched to Mulcha, which is situated about 6 miles South-west of Delhi 1 1-2 miles from the Kutub road. On arrival both Divisions formed up about 3-4 mile apart facing a rock ridge. This ridge was held by the 20th Punjab Infantry, a battery, scattered about to represent a larger force, the Ulwar Lancers and fag men. The idea was that the enemy being strong in Infantry and Artillery it becomes necessary to sacrifice our Cavalry in a combined flank attack and pursuit.

At 12-15 the Battery to the N. near the Southern Division came into action, the other 2 Batteries quickly following suit.

At 12-25 the Northern Division advanced in column of masses.

At 12-30 the Southern Division which had been much exposed advanced in echelon of wings.

A curious mistake occurred at this juncture the flags placed to mark some blind wells in the plain which the Northern Force advanced over were mistaken for the flag enemy and charged accordingly. Fortunately there were no casualties.

The pursuit was carried out to the South for about 2 miles. At 1-30 a half of an hour was made and horses were watered and fed.

At 2-30 p. m. the 2 Divisions (12 Regiments and 4 Batteries R. H. A.) led by General Elliot marched past Sir George Luck. Camp was reached at 5 p.m.

SATURDAY 14TH JANUARY.

The Assaults of Arms was held, the ground selected being about half way between the 2nd camps, the site, I believe, of the Imperial Assemblage of 1877. The 1st event was timed for 10 a. m. and the last was not concluded until 5 p. m.

The British Cavalry Regiments and Head Quarters Staff were at Home on the ground.

All the elite of Delhi and many visitors were present during the afternoon.

I give the results of the principal events.

Lemon cutting—Native troops—prizes Rs. 20 and 10.
1. Kote Duffadar Buta Singh 2nd Bengal Lancers.
2. Jemadar Dannah Singh 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.

Sword v. Lance. European troops—prizes Rs. 20 and 10.
1. Sergeant McCormick 5th D. Gs.
2. Corporal Knight C. R. H. A.

Tent pegging, European troops—prizes Rs. 80 and 20.
1. 2nd Lancers, XI. Hussars, 8 abreast.
2. H. Battery—R H. A.

Tent Pegging Native Troops. 8 Men abreast—Prizes Rs. 80 and 20.
1. 2nd Bengal Lancers.
2. 14th Bengal Lancers.

Lemon Cutting European Troops—Prizes Rs. 20 and 10.
1. Corporal Filling 5th D Gs.
2

vaccination was a prophylactic against small-pox. Dr. Therne, felt that the hand of doom was over him. He saw that the questioner's "face was like the face of the avenging angel, and his eyes shone like that angel's sword." Asked again to illustrate his faith by baring his left arm, he struggled to appear calm, rose and said:

"I am here to answer any question, but I ask you to protect me from insult."

Again the tumult and confusion swelled, but through it all, calm as death, inexorable as fate, Prime Murchison stood at my side. When it had died down, he said:—

"I repeat my challenge. [There is small-pox in this city—people are lying dead of it—and many have protected themselves by vaccination, let Dr. Therne prove that he has [not done this also by baring his left arm before you all."

Tableau—The chairman looked one moment into Dr. Therne's face, saw defeat, declared the meeting closed, but Dr. Merchison shouted,

"Murderer of your own child. I reveal that which you hide."

And tore open his garments revealing the proofs of his insincerity and political infamy. Truly does the author describe his hero as "the pitiable, but unfortunate Dr. Therne." The moral of this medical tale is not far to seek. It appeals to all those who must decide on Vaccination or no Vaccination. It does not follow that Dr. Therne is a type of the anti-Vaccination Medical men. They are [generally as conscientious in principle as they are eager to win converts to their side, Mr. Rider Haggard speaks as one who knows. He has seen the ravages of small-pox in other lands unguarded by Jenner's powerful defence. He has observed the events that led up to the sudden surrender of Government to the anti-vaccinationists, and deplores the "graceful concession by which the health of the country was given without appeal into the hand of the Conscientious Objector." Hence this very interesting and powerful story.

MEETING THE SUN BY LOUIS TRACEY (*Morning Post* Press, Allahabad). These Anglo-Indian snapshots are very diverting. They picture accurately the ordinary outside life which the globe-trotter enters upon in India and let him in to a little more than he usually sees of the inner life of the civilian, the life that goes on when the patent G. T. has returned home, absolutely certain that he has seen and probed to the very depths of Indian life and the Indian Problem. The writer describes himself as "an ordinary sort of globe-trotting Joshny, with a taste for asking questions," and we will take him at his own valuation, as it seems just enough. One of the first questions this traveller asked, why Ramchander Das, a fellow passenger on board the P. and O., objected to beef in tins as he had looked unhappy when Armour's big place in Chicago was referred to in laudatory terms! A more experienced Anglo-Indian explained that introducing such a subject to Ramchander Das was a bad break as he was a shining light of the Brahmo Somaj. The same mentor tells him that after a few years Indian experience a man usually ceases to have opinions. Perhaps it would have been more correct to say that he changes them and transfers what he is pleased to call his opinions to quite other subjects. This Globe trotter had heard Dadhabai Naroji lecture in the National Liberal Club and had carefully studied Hunter's Indian Empire, he had in less sympathetic company imbibed the idea that the Englishman in India "smokes strong cigars, drinks whiskey pegs, tells funny stories, rides like the devil, and dies suddenly, mostly in his boots." A Radical Member of Parliament told him that "the Anglo-Indian officials of the country spend their office hours, which were few, in receiving bribes and drinking brandy and water, and their leisure, which was large, in shooting tigers to a further accompaniment of the same beverage." He could not complain of an insufficient mental equipment, and whatever way his trip ended, he was sure of surprises for good or evil. On board his experience of Indian officials led him to admire and wonder at their reticence and sangfroid but

Even the self-possessed Sahib had to join me in [profanity when he came to understand the methods of the Bombay Custom-house. There was a time, now dim in legend, I am told, when landing at Bombay was a pleasant thing, when yourself and your belongings were whisked off by servile boatmen (yes and nearly torn to pieces in the ordeal) to the Apollo Bunder, and you were established in your hotel almost before you realised that the vessel had arrived in port. A feeble imitation of a French douane, with all its drawbacks and none of its civility, has changed all that. The wretched passengers are stowed on board a tug in a sweltering batches, and are turned loose amidst a luggage jungle, peopled by incoherent Custom's officers."

This is exaggerated in about the same proportion as his estimate of the Customs dues which he doubles. Arrived at Watson's hotel he tried to recover his serenity and ordered a bottle of beer, contemplating mentally.

"The gorgeous East, the dense jungle, which with its trumpeting elephants and charging tigers, its colour, its escapades, its whole-souled savagery, must soon burst upon my view."

The aborigines who brought the bottle of beer had remained in the room.

After contemplating me with glittering eyes, while I emptied the glass, he said "Guzzle, Sahib?"

"What the deuce has it got to do with you whether I guzzle or not?" I replied, annoyed at the fellow's impudence.

"No Sahib; not drink it, wash it," and he pointed to the bath-room.

The traveller's experience in Bombay was interesting and on leaving he broke into verse with which he considerately concludes his chapter. We give a specimen

The plague riots had evidently been the topic of an after-dinner conversation.

Tommy soliloquises on Nubbi Baksh.

E's the quearest sort of chap you ever saw'r,
An' 'e mostly lives as quiet as a sheep;
If you told 'im it was dead again the law'r,
'E would ter ter keep from snorin' in is sleep.
But you must n'k touch 'is shanty or 'is waste,
And you must n't try ter sigrigyte 'is wife,
For it's pelt 'im and it's welt 'im an' it's buckle-ends to belt 'im.
If yar wants ter syve the silly hidiot's life.

I've bin sojerin' in India just a year,
An' I'm pearly sick'n' old of wot they mean
Wen they s'y there's many a clip be'ind the ear
Got in fightin' fellow-subjects of the Queen
It's a puzzle if you comes ter think it howt
Wen ter 'elp a man you knock 'im on the 'ed,
Oh it's ketch 'im, an it's stretch 'im, to the doctor's quarters fetch 'im,
Even it you'ave ter fill'in up with lead."

One thing that puzzled this G. T. immensely was the high opinion each man held of the climate of his own particular juggr. A Bombay merchant assured him that the climate there was temperate all the year round, and taken altogether was the best place to live in permanently. He believed the Bombay man implicitly, but subsequent events shook his faith. A man in the Punjab held the same one-sided view of his province, but the Allahabad civilian stood up for his own charming climate. The Central Provinces gentleman was pleased with his 110 degrees heated air, for it is dry heat no damp steaminess like Calcutta and Bombay. The Calcutta man is inclined to be content with his mixture of heat and cold. But all unite in condemning Madras as a God-forsaken locality. The wretched Madrasi himself talks of the beauty of his scenery, his rivers, and the luxuriance of his healthy tropics, &c., &c. Anglo-Indians are one and all shown up here in their weak points, but they get credit where it is due. There is a good deal about the people and the Government, about shikar and big camps and elephants, natural history, native idylls, pig-sticking, the ryot, superstitions, the whole strung together on the record of a very pleasant tour made through India with two American friends, and a military man. He sums up his views on India with the sentences.

"India does not want electoral districts and a parliament in Calcutta. What she does want is economy in administration, and this must not be delayed too long."

He declines to give his opinion on the one-and-four-penny rupee lest he should be considered a dangerous lunatic, but he considers that the absence of a gold coinage in India is a serious source of extravagance

TO ARMS BY ANDREW BALFOUR (Mathuen & Co. 36 Essex Street Strand London.) This stirring tale of the Border Country and bonnie Tweedside is laid at the time when battles were still fought for King James. The hero witnessed the fight of Sheriffmuir. He was a prisoner and his release depended on the chances of the battle. As the old ballad has it, the contest was undecided.

"There's some say that we wan,
Some say that they wan,
Some say that nane wan at a, man;
But o' se thing I'm sure
That at Shirramuir
A battle there was that I saw, man;
And we ran, and they ran
And they ran and we ran,
And we ran, and they ran awa' man."

The question of his custody was settled by his guards imitating the men in the ballad—running away. Allan Oliphant, the hero, falls in love at home with his spirited Cousin. Dorothy Wayward, and being young and hasty, he spoils his chance of success by quarrelling furiously and ungenerously with his tutor Henry Goring whom he thinks is preferred before him. In this melancholy position he decides to leave home and go to Edinburgh to study medicine, though he has no means whatever to support him. His father refuses to help him, and his sweet-heart scorns him. However once in Edinburgh, he makes friends and pursues his studies, later he makes powerful enemies and owing to their machinations, he leads a mos, exciting life for several years, running risks and facing death times without number in various terrible forms. He spends an immeasurable time in the nameless prison of Paris, where the hideous jailor Monsieur Grenonille made his life a misery. He had come to this pass after being seized, in Edinburgh by one of his private enemies who deported him. He had suffered terribly without chance of escape.

Since we had sailed from Montrose I had suffered every indignity. I had been thrust into the hold and half starved, getting nothing but biscuits alive with weevils, and brackish water. Twice I had been flogged for losing my temper, and once the Fanu (his torturer) had stunned me with the butt end of a pistol, when by a desperate effort, I had driven my fists bound as they were, against him, and knocked him over. I had suffered from *mal de mer* and been nibbled at by rats. We had been put ashore near Genevieve, but my condition had not improved. I was strapped firmly on a saddle-horse, and kept there day and night, getting just enough food to keep me in life. It was given out that I was a dangerous maniac who had been guilty of horrible atrocities, and the two men who rode one on either side of me had no bowels of compassion and they implicitly obeyed the captain."

Arrived in Paris he is cast down into the depths—below the level of the Seine—of the nameless prison, and there he remained till the overflow of the river and his own wit suggested a way out, which very nearly proved his destruction. He was scarcely restored to health after this escape, when he, to save the husband of her who received him into her house from the waters of the Seine, gives himself up again to a prison life. There he lingers three years, without hope of freedom. All this makes a remarkable break in the life of the humble medical student, and gives him an experience singular even in these days of varying fate and fortune. Allan had been given a ring by his mother on leaving home, which was always considered a lucky charm. Many of the exciting episodes of his life seem to depend on the unwitting exchange of that ring for another even more important, and Allan Oliphant appeared for a long time to have been merely the puppet of the ring. How he met again and again with Dorothy and whether he ever controlled the wayward fates that played with him and his career, the reader must find out in the very lively and well-written pages of this interesting Novel.

THE JOURNALIST by C. F. KEARY (Methuen's Colonial Library.) The hero of this story, Richard Vaux, is introduced to the reader when he is thirty-two, just floating into the deep waters of literature, and apparently on the wave that will land him somewhere near the temple of Fame. The author may be in some doubt as to whether he will succeed in getting within the precincts, but the discriminating reader can have none from the very beginning. Of his writings one cannot judge except from the candid criticism of his numerous friends, but his conversation is not either brilliant, deep, or entertaining enough. He is a sentimental old-young man. From a chance encounter in the street, and the fact that a re sark of his is overheard by a pretty woman, older and apparently even more sentimental than himself, springs a most weak, uncoloured platonic friendship, that does more harm than good to both of them; She, happily married, ought to have been content. Much is made of her having no children to expend her tenderness upon. He had had a sweet-heart in the long ago who died, and left him sad and lonely. The confidences and half tender conversations that knit these souls together, strike the reader as very uninteresting. There must have been a torrent of sentiment hidden behind two such impressive tongues, to supply the agony of their last meeting and to make two such ordinary beings, practically chuck up any hope of life-long happiness. The literary chatter between authors, journalists and writers of all sorts in the book is interesting, bright, and wonderfully representative of the ever-changing kaleidoscope of topics touched on by such a circle. One is sorry for the hero, for he does not come well out of any of these meetings, and yet his being seems stirred to its depths at this epoch. As the pages turn we are driven to fear that a better name for him would have been Richar Vaurien, and one wonders why some of those who harshly criticised him and also ventured on many indifferent puns, did not christen him so at once. Jonsen, a Dane and a play wright, gives us the tincture of Ibsen without which a tale of literary men would not be perfect. Indeed it is he, who with his unmoral contempt for all old-fashioned ties, acts the subtle tempter to the weak sentimental nature of Vaux, That no greater tragedy followed the general slackness of his principles and the utter idleness of what ought to have been a busy life, we have to thank two or three wideawake kindly friends. Dick Vaux himself, we fear, drifts out again on the ebbing tide and does not reach the temple of Fame.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

MR. T. DAVIES, an Inspector in the Abkari Department Gorya beat, of Viramgaum, filed a complaint in the Court of Khan Bhabadhur Dadabhai Nasar wanji Nanavaty, for giving false information in his capacity of Government officer, against one Dhoraji Lalaji. The complainant stated before the First Class Magistrate of Veramgaum that the accused came and told him that one Jesinji, a Thakore of the village of Vasna, had in his possession contraband opium and the quantity of which was larger than the law allowed. After the receipt of the information, Mr. Davies went to Vasna and searched the house of the Thakore, where on the verandah wall of the compound a quantity of opium was found. The quantity being one seer and a half, was, of course in excess of that allowed by law, as the Thakors held no permit from the goverment to keep such a large quantity. The witnesses for the prosecution deposed, that the bundle of opium was placed by the accused, but at what time it was thus put there, was not stated by any of them. At the time of the search it appeared from the evidence of the witnesses that the accused was not present in the village of Vasna. Thence the Davies conjectured that the bundle must have been placed some three days before the information was given to him. As the informer was related to the Thakore, there appeared to be a family dispute as regards the ancestral property of both these persons. As there was no evidence to show how the quantity of opium came to be on the compound wall of Jesingji, the court discharged the accused. A month ago the Ghanchi's of the town of Dohad in the Panch Mahals district who were attacked with plague, were advised by the authorities to vacate their houses and live in sheds provided for them in the open space outside the town. The Ghanchis refused to be thus segregated and it is said that the plague committed great ravages among the families of the Ghanchis. They at last came to their senses and left their infected dwellings to reside in sheds erected in open and free air. Dakore, which is the principal seat of the Hindu pilgrims in Guzerat, is the only town free from plague as no person is allowed to enter the town for religious purposes. For these last three years no pilgrim has been permitted by the authorities to go into the temples of Dakore for the sake of worship and for this reason the town looks almost deserted now. The Municipality and the temples of Dakore suffer greatly owing to the prevalence of plague in all the villages adjoining it. It is said that 20,000 pilgrims used to visit the town on the full-moon day every month. Thus the income of the town is principally derived from the pilgrims only. Umreth, a town to the west of Dakore, was the most infected a month ago. The inhabitants are still lying in sheds outside the town, the houses are now being disinfected by the authorities. Captain Somerset, the plague officer appointed by Government, is taking very great care to save the people from the very jaws of death. It is a fact that two monkeys were also found to have plague bubos, who subsequently died from the effects of the malady from which they were suffering. It transpired afterwards that they were frequenting the houses infected with plague in Umreth. Khan Bahadhur Bomanji Edalji Modi is also taking great pains to suppress the plague raging in the taluka of Thasra,

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

WRITING from Rajkote on 17th January correspondent says:—Sir Charles Ollivant, membe of the Executive Council of His Excellency, the Governor, to whom Kathiawar owes so much for its various reforms and a series of institutions, paid a visit to Rajkote where an enthusiastic reception was accorded to him. Sir Charles also visited Girnar Hills at Junagurh, returning to Bombay on the 7th instant.

Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, has given his decision on the report of the Assistant Political Agent, Halar, on the subject of the charges of corruption and bribery against Rao Bahadur Motichand Talshi, State karbhari, Wankaner; Azam Maneckchand Talshi, karbhari, Dhrole State; and Mr. Mulchand Daushi, Bajana karbhari. They have been dismissed from the public service. The decision as regards Rao Bahadur Zadhabhai Harji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar, who was also involved in the inquiry, has not been announced as yet, as probably his matter has to be referred to Government.

The New Year's honours' list was hailed with the utmost delight throughout the provinces as it contained the revered name of H. H. Rosulkhanji, Chief and Nawab of Junagurh, as one of the two recipients of the distinction of K. C. S. I. His Highness takes an intense interest in the welfare of his subjects of all castes and creeds, and guided by the sound and salutary counsel of the grand old, Vazier, Sheikh Bahudin, C. I. E., the Sardar Bahadur Dawan and that most able, and energetic Naeb Dewan, Mr. Farshotamray Sunderji jhala—a more zealous and more faithful servant than whom can seldom be found in a native state, His Highness Sir Rasulkhanji's administration is one of unqualified peace and contentment. The heir-apparent of H. H. Kumar Shri Sherjeema Khanji a well-behaved and courteous young prince of about 20 years has just left the Rajkumar College where he was held in the highest esteem and admiration both by his fellow students and the Collegiate staff for his genial manners and affable disposition for which much credit is due to the Musaheb Jamadar Abde Rehman Khan an old and trusted servant of the state.

The death of his only son has caused a deep gloom among the numerous friends and admirers of Azam Wala Laxmaa Meram, a prominent chief of the Jetpur State.

Azam Wala Surag Ganga, one of the principal chiefs of Jetpur, is very ill.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal has allowed a significant increase in the salary of his painstaking and straight forward Dewan and other well-deserved servants of the state, viz., the Hazoor Secretary, the Private Karbhari, the Revenue Commissioner, the State Vakil, the Hazoor Shireshtedar, the Police Superintendent, the Sar Nyayadhish, the Head Clerk and others. H. M. is an appreciator of services and merits and deserves the thanks of the public for this noble generosity.

Mr. Mulshanker Dayaram Dawe will shortly join his new appointment as Chief Karbhari of Dhrole, Mr. Mulshanker was extremely popular in the state where he was Sar Nyayadhish for about 6 years, and his selection as Karbhari by H. H. has met with general approbation.

A CLERGYMAN who had been greatly annoyed by the continued interruptions to which he had been subjected by the whispering that went on during the delivery of his sermon, stopped abruptly, and, looking round at the congregation, said, "some time ago, while delivering my sermon, I was frequently interrupted by a gentleman sitting in front of me who gesticulated, moved about, and whispered to his neighbours, and at last I addressed to him a sharp reprimand for his unseemly conduct. When the service was over, my clerk in the vestry, mentioned the matter to me, and asked if I was ignorant of the fact that the person addressed was an idiot! I have since then always hesitated to reprimand any of my congregation for interrupting me, in the fear I may be addressing an idiot who is not responsible for his actions." Silence reigned throughout the delivery of the remainder of his sermon.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Pasburst, Countess Clanwwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and [illegible] address is on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ALLEGED BAR TO A PROSECUTION.

IMPERATRIX VS. SUBEDAR KRISHNAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in October last, convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Session's Judge, in his finding, remarked that the accused was charged with attempting to commit dacoity, armed with deadly weapons, and also with committing dacoity. On the night of the 7th April last, a band of 25 or 30 men attacked the house of the complainant Nihalchand at the village of Kombli, they beat the complainant's two servants, wounding them severely with axes and sticks; these servants prevented the robbing of the house till the villagers came up, and on the arrival of the villagers, the band departed. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the evidence that it was proved that the accused was concerned in the dacoity; it was not proved that he was armed with a deadly weapon and that the fact that the accused was acquitted on 2nd August last in the Court of Sessions at Poona of an offence under section 400 of the Indian Penal Code did not bar the trial of the accused for the offences with which he was now charged. Nihalchand, the complainant, stated that he saw the accused enter his house during the dacoity, that the witness himself met the accused in the house, and that the accused ran away out of the house pursued by Maruti. The accused made a confession to a second-class magistrate, in which he fully admitted his guilt. The Sessions Judge found that the accused was concerned in the dacoity. The accused was tried in the Court of Sessions at Poona on a charge under section 400 of the Penal Code. Evidence as to his having committed the dacoity at Kombli was given in that trial, and as he was acquitted on the 2nd August, he argued that he could not now be tried or convicted of the dacoity at Kombli. The question, said the Sessions Judge was, can the accused be held to be now under trial "on the same facts" as those on which he was tried in the Court of Sessions at Poona so as to bar his prosecution and conviction under section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Jopp did not think he could; for at Poona, he was not tried "on the facts" that he was concerned in the dacoity at Kombli. The facts that there was a dacoity at that place and that the accused was concerned in it was used at the trial at Poona only to prove that there was a band of which the accused was a member, and that the purpose for which the band was associated was to commit dacoity. The accused is not, therefore, now being tried on the same facts as at Poona, and there is, therefore no bar to the present proceeding. It was found, if the accused is now being tried on the same facts, the result would be the same. The dacoity at Kombli and the other dacoities alleged in the Poona trial were treated in the Poona Court as acts so connected together to form the same transaction. A separate charge for the dacoity at Kombli might have been framed by the Poona Court under section 235 (1) and section 181, and the accused might now be tried under section 403 (2) for the Kombli dacoity in spite of his acquittal. These remarks show clearly that in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the previous acquittal under section 400 did not operate either way as a bar to the trial under section 395 for one of the dacoities, in respect of which evidence was given in the previous trial. Section 403 provides that no person, who has been once tried by a court of competent jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall, . . . be liable to be tried again for the same offence, "nor on the same facts for any other offence" for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 236 or for which he might have been convicted under Section 237. "Section 236 has reference to a series of acts each of which is in respect of which there is doubt as to what offence has been committed, and the section provides that he may be charged with all or any of such offences, and under section 237 convicted of a different offence which may be proved, even though it was not included in the charge In the present case the offence of which accused was acquitted was one under section 400, and it was obviously not the same offence with that of dacoity, with which he was charged in the second trial. The question, therefore, depends on other and different offences of which he might have been charged. (1) If they were supported by the same facts, and (2) fell within the category of offences referred to in sections 236 and 237. We feel no doubt that the dacoity at Kombli and the other dacoities which the accused is now charged, is an offence included in the series of the three dacoities sought to be proved against him in the previous trial. The test laid down is whether the evidence in both cases is the same. Kapan vs. Smith (7 L. R. Ap. 25; and Queen-Empress vs. Gustadjee Burjorjee (I. L. R., 10 Bom. 181.) The confession of the present accused was used in both cases, and one of the witnesses examined now, was also a witness in the Poona trial. The alternate dacoities, however, were not offences of the doubtful or alternative nature referred to in sections 235 and 237 as was the case in Queen-Empress vs. Erramreddi I. L. R., Mad. 293; and the Queen vs. Dalapaul Rau. (H. C. R., I Mad. p. 83.) They were rather offences of the character defined in section 235 (1). They were in respect of the charge under section 400, a series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, and, therefore, the present case falls within sub-clause 2 of section 403. Though we are unable to accept the view of the Sessions Judge that the same basis of facts can be furnished in the evidence in both cases, we agree with him that the separate dacoity and the general charge under section 400 cannot be considered as falling within sections 235 and 237 in which case alone separate trial on the same basis of facts is barred by section 403. We would, therefore, hold with him that the previous acquittal did not vitiate the separate trial. On the merits, taking the retracted confession into consideration along with the fact that prisoner was caught by the villagers we think the prisoner was properly convicted. In consideration, however, of the term under which the accused has been under arrest, we alter the sentence to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	4	34
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	8	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	19	2	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	9	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	31	41
Total	77	58	194
Total plague deaths to date	32,993	23,416	
Same date last year	109	121	263

DEAD RATS AT DHOLAR.

Our Damaun corespondent says it is now 20 days since the village of Dholar in Upper Damaun was completely evacuated and the residents encamped in mandwas erected on vacant ground at a dissance. All the houses and the property therein, however, have since been strictly watched, the Plague Commissioner (Dr. Pinso) paying a daily visit. In the southern portion of the village where two persons died of plague, only one dead rat and skeletons of two rats were found, while a few living rats were found moving here and there. In the northern portion, the Commissioner on his visit on the 10th instant found two dead rats, one of which appeared to be partly eaten up. On searching the Commissioner found on the 17th instant in a neighbouring house 17 dead rats and a dead cat which evidently had died of plague after eating a portion of the infected rats. On the 18th instant another batch of 8 dead rats was found in another house in the same locality. The inference the Commissioner draws on carefully studying the dates and the localities of the appearances of the different dead rats, is that the two persons who first died of plague gave infection to rats who in course of time gave to other rats and would have given it to human beings if the village had not been complety evacuated long ago. Great care is taken to destroy dead rats as soon as they are found.

GULAB SINGH AND TIBET—III

A SPLENDID FAILURE OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

(AN UNPUBLISHED MS. BY COLONEL GARDNER.)

WE subjoin the conclusion of the highly interesting manuscript narrative which we have received from Major Hugh Pearse, in which the late Colonel Alexander Gardner tells the fact of Gulab Singh's expedition into Tibet, one in which he took an active part. The first portion of his narrative led up to the period of the Colonel's sudden return with the vanguard or winter encampment from Ghur or Guldok to Jammu. Thence he proceeded to rejoin Wazir Zorawar Singh's contingent at Lahore, after an absence from the main body of about six months.

HENRY LAWRENCE.

From that time I heard very little of Zorawar Singh and the expedition, until the winter of 1841, when the contingent, with Raja Gulab Singh at its head, was encamped on the left bank of the Indus, a few miles above the fort of Attock. Major (afterwards Sir) Henry Lawrence, then a Political Officer with the reinforcements that were being despatched through the Punjab to Kabul, arrived and encamped with us. When I first made his acquaintance he seemed surprised and annoyed at the circumstance that no authentic news or communication had for some time reached him from the British army at Kabul, nor from the garrison at Jalalabad. I let him know of the ominous rumours which were then whispered about our camp, and told him, or hinted to him, that authentic information could only be obtained from Raja Gulab Singh. On this he remarked that if the Raja would give him the required information, their return could now let Raja know of the end of Wazir Zorawar Singh and his expedition; news having reached him that the entire Dogra army had been destroyed, partly by the great severity of the winter, and partly by the repeated and persistent attacks of the Tibetan army of Lhasa. This had happened somewhere near the source or north-east of the holy Mansarowar lake. In a short time Major Lawrence and Gulab Singh became intimate friends, and both were fully aware of the melancholy fate of their respective armies the British army at Kabul having in fact been destroyed by Akbar Khan, at almost the same time and in much the same manner as that of Zorawar Singh perished at Mansarowar. For nine months before this, Raja Gulab Singh had received no tidings whatever of the Wazir and his expedition, so that the effect of this kindly interchange of news, and as it was to both parties, can better be imagined than described.

I must add that on the return of the contingent from Peshawar to Jammu, we found there a few men belonging to the Wazir's army who had escaped across the Niti Pass with their lives, but miserable cripples for life, their hands and feet having been severely frostbitten. They related all the particulars of the sad disaster, saying that from 60 to 100 of them were taken prisoners to Lhasa (whence they have never returned), and that 20 or 40 more, also crippled from frost-bite, were then lying, well attended to, in the British hospitals at Almora and other stations near the Tibet frontier. They asserted that the chief or, indeed, the sole cause of the disaster was the defection and treachery of the Lamas who deserted to the enemy in a body, taking with them all the provisions, stores, merchandise and cattle. Shortly afterwards it became known that an immense Chinese and Tibetan army was being collected and got ready to invade and retake Ladakh and even to sack Kashmir; while the Courts of Pekin and Lhasa both sent strong remonstrances and complaints to the British Government regarding Zorawar Singh's expedition. The result was that British Commissioners were eventually sent to fix the boundaries between Tibet and the territories of Kashmir and Ladakh; a task which was effected seemingly to the satisfaction of both parties.

CONCLUSION BY MAJOR PEARSE.

It may interest the reader to learn from a trust worthy source some details of this disastrous ending to an enterprise which opened with so much promise of success. Colonel Gardner's narrative concludes with a reference to the British Commission which was entrusted with the delimitation of the boundaries of the territories of Kashmir and Tibet. The Chief Commissioner was Captain (afterwards Alexander Sir) Cunningham, the eminent archæologist, who made it his business to collect information regarding the disaster, from the surviving officers of the Wazir's army. What he learned was, briefly, as follows:—

The defensive force of Ladakh, though numerous, was ill-organised, and in fact a mere gathering of partially-armed peasants in 1834, no less than 22,000 men were collected to oppose the advance of Zorawar Singh, but could do nothing effectual. The operations of the Wazir met, therefore, with complete success, and during the campaign in which Colonel Gardner took part, he made good his hold on the country, by improving the communications and building forts in well-chosen positions. In the summer of 1838, after Gardner's return to India, Zorawar Singh was recalled to Jammu, and remained there for a year, at the end of which period he set forth again determined to make further conquests for his master, Gulab Singh.

During his conquest of Ladakh Zorawar Singh had contrived to constitute himself the protector of the disinherited heir of the Chief of Balti, a neighbouring State. As soon as the complete subjugation of Ladakh freed his hands, the enterprising Wazir readily found a pretext for invading Balti. Accordingly, in the end of the year 1840, he assembled an army of 15,000 men, and a large body of Ladakhis, for the conquest of Balti. The Botis of Balti made a much more effective defence than had their kinsmen of Ladakh, and the Wazir completed the conquest at a considerable cost and after several reverses. Skardo, the capital, fell owing to a deficient watersupply, and after an arduous campaign, success crowned the efforts of the Dogra army at last, but for the loss of about 200 of their best and bravest soldiers. Some 300 of the Balti Botis had also fallen. Elated with his successes, Zorawar Singh resolved on further conquests, and first turned his attention to the western provinces of "Tibet proper"—so called to distinguish it from Balti, which is known as "Little Tibet."

In the month of July 1841, with an army of 5,000 men, he advanced up to the valley of the Indus, and plundered the monasteries of Khalatse and Tolding. The Dogra troops occupied the western Lhasan provinces of Rudok and Garo, without fighting, and Zorawar Singh himself passed the sources of the Indus, and established his head-quarters at Tirthapura, the principal place in the holy district of Lake Manasarowar (or Mahasarovara). The Muhammadan officers of the invading army now devoted themselves with iconoclastic zeal to the task of stripping the monasteries and temples of their precious metals and of destroying the sacred images and books found in them.

The news of the invasion speedily reached Lhasa, and early in November 1841, Zorawar Singh heard of the approach of a Chinese army. The advance guard of 4,000 men under Kushil, or Kushil, of Chinese advance but this party was immediately cut to pieces at a place to the south of lake Rawan Hrad, a like fate befalling a party of 600 men sent forward to take their place. Zorawar Singh still treated the advance of the Chinese with contempt although they numbered 10,000 men, or three time his remaining strength, and advanced from Tirthapura to meet them. The two armies met on December 20th and began a desultory fire at each other, which continued for three days. On the third day (December 12th, 1841), Zorawar Singh was struck in the shoulder by a ball, and as he fell from his horse the Chinese made a rush, and he was surrounded and slain. His troops were soon thrown into disorder, and fled on all sides, and his reserve of 600 men surrendered.

All the principal officers were captured, and out of the whole army, amounting with its camp followers to 6,000 men, not more than 1,000 survived, of whom 700 were prisoners of war; of the 300 who escaped, at least half perished in their flight into the nearest British provinces. This disaster to the Indian soldiers of Raja Gulab Singh was brought about by similar climatic conditions to those which nearly at the same time caused the destruction of the British garrison of Kabul, under General Elphinstone. On the fatal 12th December not one-half of Zorawar Singh's brave Dogras could handle their arms, and the death of their leader speedily caused a general panic and flight. Such was the disastrous termination of Gulab Singh's attempt to penetrate the forbidden land of Tibet. *C. M. Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 21.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

144-93—Bhalshanker and K—Sadadanand Nathoojee vs Balkrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.
519-98—Jasangir and S—Bai Nawazbai vs Cowasjee Rustamjee Darukhanawalla.
605-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S
31-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallabhdas—Manekla D and J.
516-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

After Contested Chambers Matter.

[Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G. Part heard.
377-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyabji H Joonus and others. Part heard.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

ENTRIES FOR RACES TO SAIL THIS AFTERNOON.

Challenge Cup Race—Start at 2-30 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Turquoise	Mr E S Luard
Janetta	Officer, R E
Kismet	Mr W P Symonds
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth
Mannikin	Officers, R A

Course No. 7, viz, from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy, round Uomm tee Vessel leaving them to starboard, round South Karanja Buoy and thence round North Karanja Buoy, leaving them to port and finishing at Committee vessel. Length of course 17·6 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-15 p.m.

Boat's name.	Entered by
Coralie	Mr G H Byrne
Loma	Mr M P Baird
Teal	Mr W Murray
Midget	Officers, R A
May	Comdr W Chandler
Tomtit	Mr K H H Hopkins
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards)

Course No 1, viz, from Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7·1 miles.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 19th January:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Gujranwala	R B Herman Co.
Mandalay	P T E Ritson, 2nd Durham L I, on furlough.
Calcutta	T Porter.
Khandwa	Lalchand Bhormal Dullichand.
Poona	Lt-Col Charleson, I M S, Yacht Club.
Karachi	Mrs W Gardiner, passenger s s Satrunji

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

IT is said that women's hair is becoming more beautiful in colour every year, and is also growing thicker and longer. This is said to be due to the small, high bonnets so often abused. It is pretty certain that air and sunshine improve the hair.

Among fashionable people there is a craze for expensive pianos. This, like most other fashionable fads, came from America. Some of the pianos cost £3,000 and £4,000. The prices are so large because of the paintings on the panels. First-class artists are employed on this work, who, as may be expected charge first-class prices.

The Queen, it is said has for four years used a liquid soap, the invention of the doctor to the Imperial Police of St. Petersburg, and this at the recommendation of her grand-daughter, the Czarina, who along with her sister, the Grand Duchess Serge, prefers it because of its singular emolliency. It is kept both at Windsor and Osborne in special gold-stoppered bottles, and is also used at Marlborough House.

The manager of a big business house declares that, to his own knowledge, the present-day improvement in the physique of English women has been most marked. "I can tell," says he, "by the applicants for situations in our show rooms. A fine figure is absolutely essential; and to-day, out of every batch of young ladies coming after a vacancy there are many more likely to suit than was formerly the case."

Fashionable women have often been called "butterflies" by cynical writers. That they do not object to being likened to these dainty, pretty things is shown by the favour with which they have received the new waist from Paris. It is called the "butterfly bodice," and it is designed to make a woman look as much as possible like the winged creature whose name it bears. The effect, especially when the wearer is a pronounced blonde with red-gold tints in her hair, is decidedly striking.

We gather from the American newspapers that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is going to build a beautiful mansion in New York for his daughter; she is still an infant. There will be the large ballroom, an art gallery, a music room, library, and conservatories for little Miss Carnegie as she grows into girlhood and womanhood. It has been stated that Mr. Carnegie's private secretary spent several months studying foreign architecture to offer suggestions to the architect of the residence, but this Mr. Carnegie denied. The total cost of the ground and palace will be two million dollars.

The German Empress is noted for her kindness to people of an inferior station. A pretty story is told of her recent visit to Westphalia during the manœuvers. In a village close to the Imperial head-quarters the widow of a captain of the merchant service occupies a small room.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

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Berner's College, London. EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

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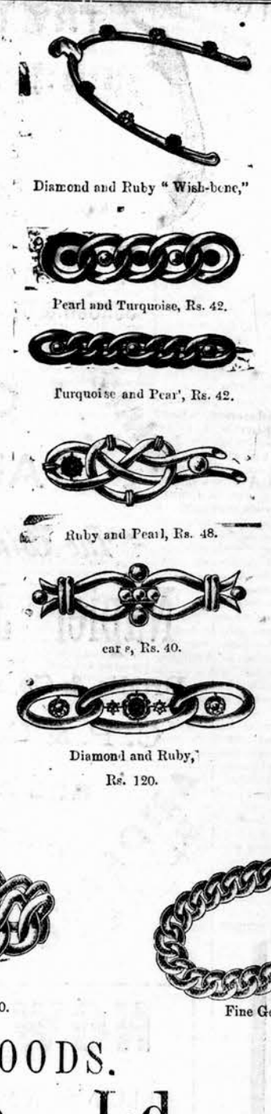
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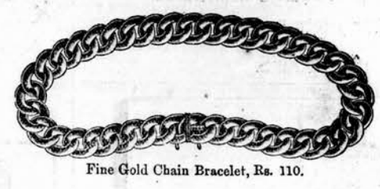
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WILL STOP THE PAIN.

It is a specific for Neuralgia, Rheumatism and all other pains. It is almost magical in the quickness with which it brings relief. A few applications are all that are necessary. The ache begins to leave when the treatment commences and soon comes the blissful, restful feeling that always follows the cessation of intense pain. Thousands have testified to these facts. It never fails when used according to directions. It will bring relief every time. It is sold by all chemists at Re. 1 per bottle, and by

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IT I WILL HAVE ON I WILL HAVE NONE
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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with Inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the Inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 78 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark: the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES,
IN FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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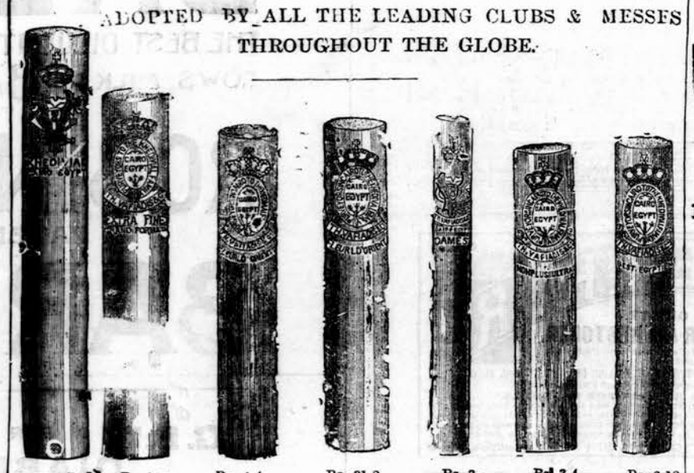

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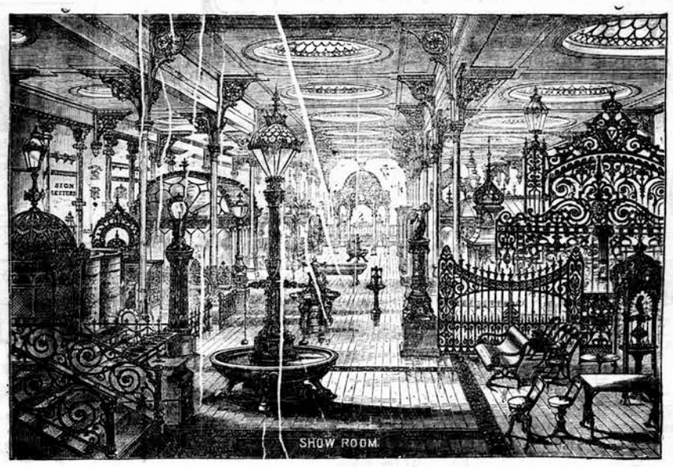

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